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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

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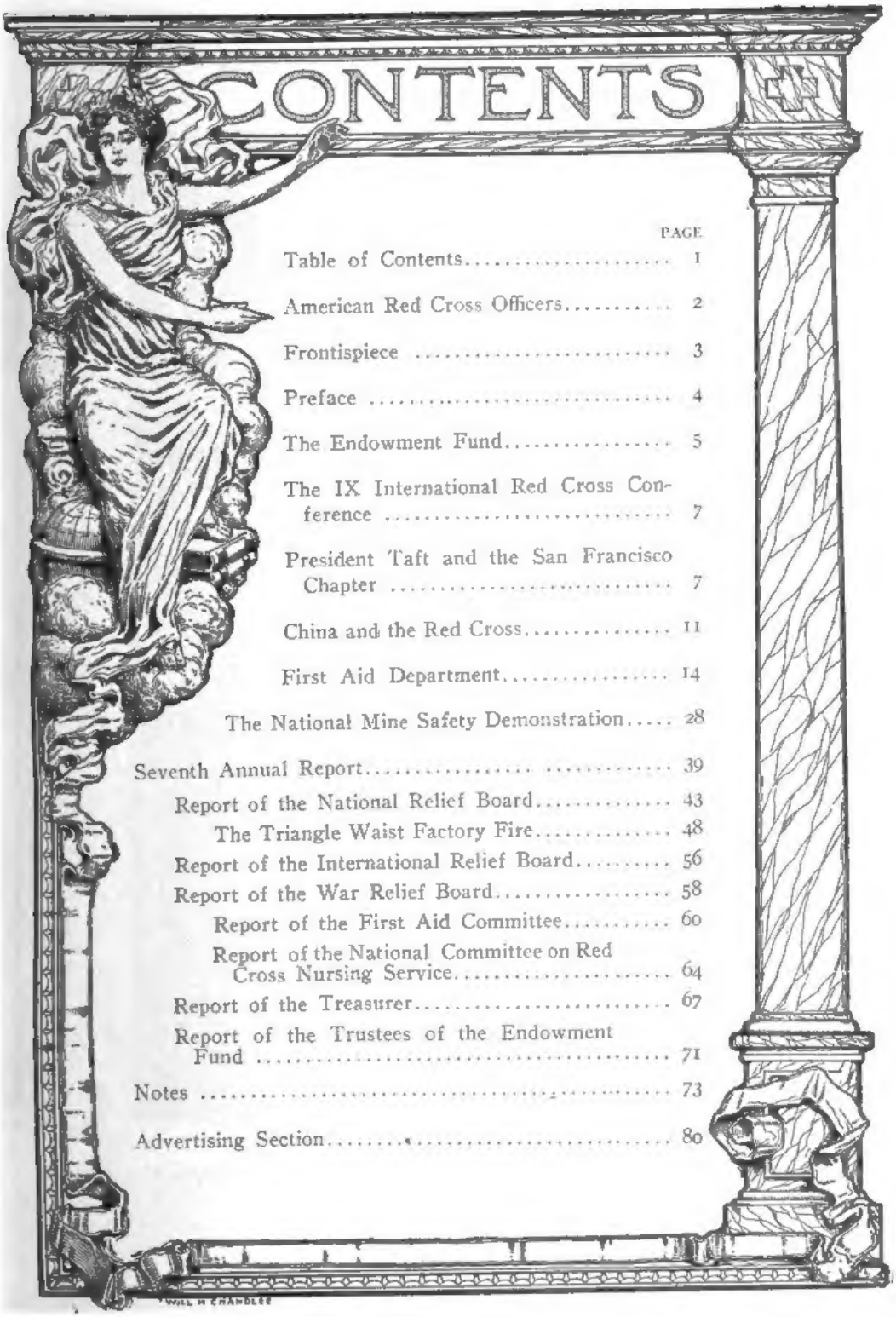

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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Vice-President
MR. ROBERT W. DE FOREST

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Counselor
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BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE H. TORNEY, U. S. A
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HON. BEEKMAN WINTHROP

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EXC. B. VON DEM KNESEBECK
PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE GERMAN RED CROSS SOCIETIES, DIED AUGUST 6TH, 1911.

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PREFACE

IN this the eighth year since its reorganization the American Red Cross is to have the honor of receiving in Washington the Ninth International Conference of the Red Cross, the first one held out of Europe. This marks an epoch in the history of the American society of which it may well be proud, and of which it hopes to be worthy.

The most urgent work of the Red Cross at present is the completion of its two million dollar endowment fund. The report given of what has been accomplished is encouraging, but there is much yet to be done. If the various committees will go on energetically with their efforts for this humane and patriotic national organization the goal will not be far distant when the International Conference meets in Washington next May.

The year's work will be found in the various reports given in this issue and also in the Annual Report the law requires should be made to Congress.

In this number we desire to call special attention to the interesting account of the Bureau of Mines and Red Cross demonstration at Pittsburgh, which so well illustrates this great department of Red Cross activities. First-aid car No. 2, the new car, started on its travels about December 1st. First-aid car No. 1 has traveled already over twenty thousand miles. The valuable work these cars alone are accomplishing prove the worth of the Red Cross even without all of its great relief activities.

An account of the Briceville mine disaster will be given in a later issue. The January BULLETIN must always be delayed, as the final reports cannot be complete until the end of the year.

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THE ENDOWMENT FUND

THE American Red Cross Endowment Fund has nearly reached the half-way point, as this statement shows. This is a good start, but more than half the amount already raised was given by New York city. Only 5 cities and 4 smaller towns or villages have completed their full quota. There is not a city, town or village in this country that cannot, if it will, raise its full quota.

We judge from experience that the wisest way for committees in the larger cities and towns to proceed is, first by personal solicitation for large contributions from those who can afford to give them; then for smaller amounts, and finally to make an active public campaign to complete the city's quota. In the smaller towns and villages the quota may be raised by entertainments of various kinds. Manchester-by-the-Sea, Amesbury and Magnolia, Mass., have all raised their quota—in fact, in each case exceeding the amount—by most successful sales that the local committees have held.

This is an appeal that comes but once to our people, as citizens of the United States of America, and does not come again, for the permanent endowment of the American Red Cross. Give to our American Red Cross as have the people of Europe and Japan given to their societies, and give not as you would to some local charity for its yearly support, but for a permanent fund for a National organization. Give in a spirit of generosity and with a spirit of pride that you are citizens of this great Republic.

	December 31, 1911.	
Amount desired to be raised		$2,000,000.00
Amount raised and in Red Cross Treasury to date	$792,803.94	
Amount in hands of Endowment Fund Committees and not yet transferred (reported)	90,047.62	
		882,851.56
Amount yet to be raised		$1,117,148.44

Committee	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus	Percentage raised
Akron, Ohio	6,000	250.00	.....	5,750.00	4
Albany, N. Y.	10,000	.....	.....	10,000.00	..
Amesbury, Mass.	90	190.00	100.00	.....	211
Atlanta, Ga.	15,000	.....	.....	15,000.00	..
Baltimore, Md.	55,000	8,530.00	.....	46,470.00	15
Berkshire County, Mass.	10,500	.....	.....	10,500.00	..
Boston, Mass.	67,000	27,633.62	.....	39,366.38	41
Buffalo, N. Y.	42,000	.....	.....	42,000.00	..
Burlington, Iowa	2,500	.....	.....	2,500.00	..
Canal Zone	700	709.63	9.63	.....	101
Canton, Ohio	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00	..
Charleston, S. C.	5,000	.....	.....	5,000.00	..
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4,000	245.00	.....	3,755.00	6
Chicago, Ill.	218,000	73,750.00	.....	144,250.00	33
Cincinnati, Ohio	36,000	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00	50
Cleveland, Ohio	56,000	.....	.....	56,000.00	..
Columbus, Ohio	18,000	.....	.....	18,000.00	..
Dallas, Texas	9,000	.....	.....	9,000.00	..
Dayton, Ohio	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Denver, Colo.	21,000	500.00	.....	20,500.00	2
Detroit, Mich.	46,000	.....	.....	46,000.00	..

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Committee	Apportionment	Raised	Plus	Minus	Percentage raised
Duluth, Minn.	7,800	.....	.....	7,800.00	..
Grand Rapids, Mich.	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Hampden County, Mass.	8,000	500.00	.....	7,500.00	6
Harrisburg, Pa.	6,000	.....	.....	6,000.00	..
Hartford, Conn.	9,800	5,204.60	.....	4,595.40	53
Hyde Park, N. Y.	....	600.00	.....	.....	..
Indianapolis, Ind.	23,000	4,807.68	.....	18,192.32	20
Kansas City, Mo.	24,000	.....	.....	24,000.00	..
Los Angeles, Cal.	31,000	.....	.....	31,000.00	..
Louisville, Ky.	22,000	.....	.....	22,000.00	..
Lowell, Mass.	10,000	500.00	.....	9,500.00	5
Magnolia, Mass.	30	62.00	32.00	.....	206
Manchester, Mass.	270	2,057.11	1,787.11	.....	761
Massillon, Ohio	1,300	.....	.....	1,300.00	..
Memphis, Tenn.	13,000	.....	.....	13,000.00	..
Nashville, Tenn.	11,000	.....	.....	11,000.00	..
Newark, N. J.	34,000	.....	.....	34,000.00	..
New Haven, Conn.	13,000	6,840.83	.....	6,159.17	52
New York, N. Y.	476,000	510,821.00	34,821.00	.....	107
Omaha, Nebr.	13,000	.....	.....	13,000.00	..
Paterson, N. J.	12,000	.....	.....	12,000.00	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	154,000	.....	.....	154,000.00	..
Pittsburgh, Pa.	53,000	105.00	.....	52,895.00	1-5
Portland, Oreg.	20,700	.....	.....	20,700.00	..
Rhode Island	54,000	.....	.....	54,000.00	..
Richmond, Va.	12,000	.....	.....	12,000.00	..
Rochester, N. Y.	21,800	.....	.....	21,800.00	..
San Antonio, Texas	9,000	.....	.....	9,000.00	..
San Francisco, Cal	41,000	75,668.34	34,668.34	.....	184
Schenectady, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
*Scranton, Pa.	12,900	8,021.08	.....	4,878.92	62
Seattle, Wash.	23,700	.....	.....	23,700.00	..
St. Louis, Mo.	68,000	70,630.84	2,630.84	.....	103
St. Paul, Minn.	21,000	10.00	.....	20,990.00	1-20
Toledo, Ohio	16,000	.....	.....	16,000.00	..
Troy, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Utica, N. Y.	7,000	.....	.....	7,000.00	..
Washington, D. C.	33,000	33,890.04	890.04	.....	102
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	6,000	.....	.....	6,000.00	..
Worcester, Mass.	14,000	.....	.....	14,000.00	..
Youngstown, Ohio	7,000	500.00	.....	6,500.00	7

*In the case of Scranton the committee in a short time after its organization secured $8,000 of its $12,000 apportionment. By reason of a serious mine disaster in the vicinity of Scranton the members of the committee were compelled to devote their efforts to the raising of a large relief fund. The Red Cross has therefore accepted the $8,000 as completing Scranton's apportionment.

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THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE

PREPARATIONS for the Conference are going on satisfactorily. The various Red Cross Boards have under consideration the preparation of papers and reports on a number of subjects proposed in the tentative program. The Central Committee of the American Red Cross desires to impress upon the Central Committees of the other societies the desirability of having all papers or reports to be presented at the Conference sent as early as possible to the Conference Committee, care American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

It is hoped that a large and interesting exhibition illustrating Red Cross activities, both in war and peace, will be sent by the various Central Committees. Whatever is accepted by any society as part of its exhibit will be acceptable to the Conference Committee. The building which the American Red Cross will provide for this exhibition and for the Maria Feodorovna Prize Competition will be well adapted for this valuable and instructive exhibition and so located that it can be frequently visited by the delegates.

Various local committees will soon be appointed whose special duty will be to plan and take charge of the arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of the different attending foreign delegations.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE SAN FRANCISCO RED CROSS CHAPTER

By MRS THURLOW MCMULLIN, *Secretary, San Francisco Chapter American Red Cross.*

WHEN the Chief Executive of the Nation signified his willingness to visit San Francisco for the purpose of breaking ground for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, the entire State responded with a shout of welcome.

On the 14th of October, 1911, under a cloudless sky of a day of perfect beauty, with the magnificent background of Golden Gate Park for a setting, surrounded by 100,000 persons, the President of the United States stood ready, with spade in hand, to add a page to history.

When that spadeful of earth was lifted, the National salute of 21 guns boomed from the 4 cruisers, *California, West Virginia, Colorado* and *South Dakota*, lying at anchor in San Francisco Bay.

The sound was carried in through space, till it reached the centers of the world, to echo the story of the wonderful feat of engineering which would be accomplished when the Panama Canal, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is completed, and becomes the avenue for the commerce of all nations.

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When the Exposition flag was raised by the President, hundreds of white doves were released, to soar aloft, and the vast patriotic multitude joined with Madame Nordica in singing the Star Spangled Banner.

Alone Nordica's voice was heard in song, in Browning's beautiful lines

"God's in His heaven,
"All's right with the world."

The tale of that memorable day has been well told, and is now a matter of record.

When the Panama Canal is completed, generations after generations will acclaim it the wonder of the age.

San Francisco is indeed fortunate in being so situated that she can invite the world to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, to celebrate that marvelous work.

The President's time in San Francisco was limited to two days, and the program was crowded. However, through the effort of Chairman Judge William W. Morrow, the San Francisco Chapter was honored by the presence of the President of the American National Red Cross, Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at a special meeting October 14, 1911, at 3 p. m.

Through the courtesy of Hotel St. Francis, the large Colonial Ball Room was placed at the disposal of the Chapter for the occasion, by the management, who draped the walls most generously with the American colors, showing in bold relief the large Red Cross flags at the back of the President's chair.

The room was otherwise attractively arranged with groups of chairs, so when the audience assembled there was a feeling of coziness seldom experienced in large gatherings. Added to this, music was furnished by a large orchestra.

A Committee consisting of Henry T. Scott, A. W. Foster, Marshal Hale, and Charles De Young met the President and escorted him to the platform. It was a warm welcome to the President, who was most enthusiastically cheered as he entered with his party. When he settled himself comfortably in the high seat of honor, there was not the slightest indication that time had to be considered, for he graciously gave of his valuable moments the better part of an hour, the pleasure of which will long be remembered by the San Francisco Chapter.

Chairman William W. Morrow made a short address, dwelling particularly on the appalling disaster in San Francisco in 1906, when the President, then Secretary of War, was instrumental in having Congress vote $2,500,000 for the relief of San Francisco within six days after the calamity; and also as the National Red Cross President issued the call for contributions for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers

The President then rose and, of course, smiled, and pleasingly began his address by stating that he never saw a dollar of that money, and, in fact, he remembered nothing that happened before the time he became President. He told how, in Washington, the importance of the Red Cross was so well understood, for there the first news of calamities came, and the first aid asked. He emphasized the great necessity of a large endowment fund, from which can be taken at once sufficient to relieve first suffering, without waiting for funds to be contributed. He dwelt also upon the need for large membership. At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Mrs. William H. Crocker offered the following resolution:

"Resolved: That the International Red Cross which meets in Washington in May, 1912, be invited to hold an International Meeting and Conference in San Francisco in 1915:

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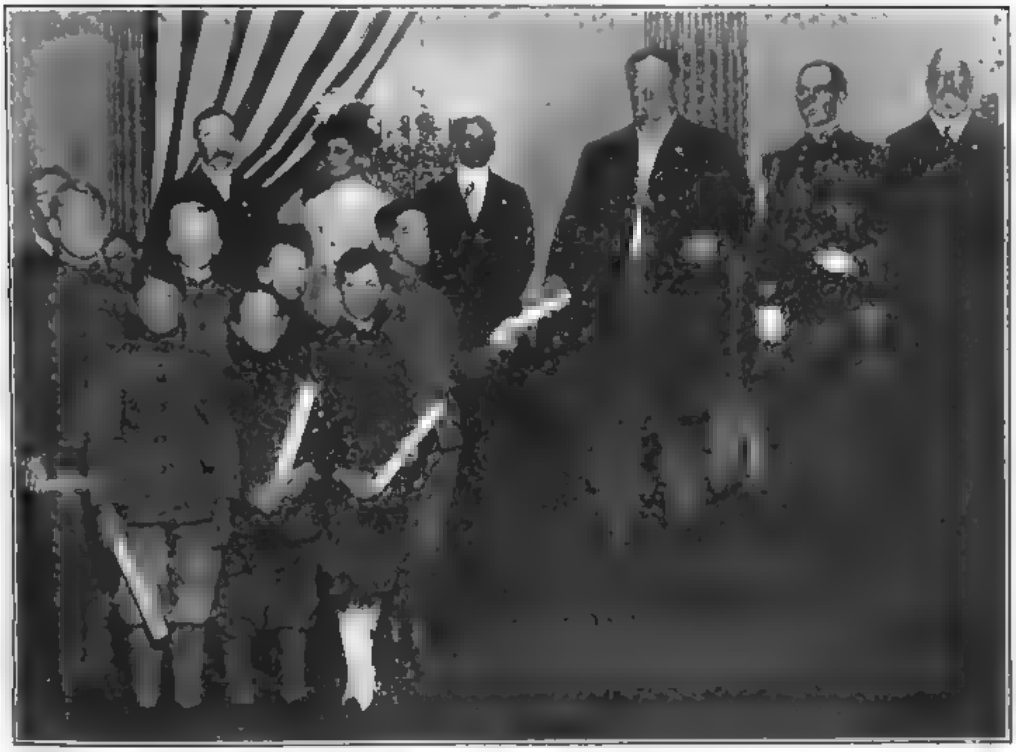

PRESIDENT TAFT AWARDING FIRST AID CERTIFICATES TO BOY SCOUTS IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

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"And that this resolution be presented by the delegates from this Chapter to the meeting of the American National Red Cross in Washington, in December, 1911."

The President signified his approval of this resolution, and expressed his pleasure for the opportunity of meeting the members and friends of the San Francisco Chapter. Then followed an interesting exhibition of First Aid work by the Boy Scouts who appear in the picture. These boys have completed a course in First Aid training, and were awarded certificates by the President in recognition of their proficiency in this work. As the last and smallest one saluted, there was a touch of human kindness which everyone felt when the President handed him his certificate, saying: "I have saved this last one for you, Harold." The President thereupon withdrew, leaving behind a pleasant memory.

Among the interested members of the San Francisco Chapter present, was the little Italian refugee Palma Cogliandro, who at the age of six, was rescued from the fearful Italian earthquake in December, 1908, when her parents, and six brothers and sisters were killed at Reggio.

Her uncle, A. Cogliandro who is a resident of San Francisco, made an appeal to the California Red Cross branch to have Palma brought to him under the auspices of the Red Cross.

In due course the National organization assumed the responsibility, and most fortunately was able to place her in charge of Mrs. Maude Howe Elliot, who received her at Naples, May 6, 1909, bringing her to Boston, where Palma was given the protection of the Massachusetts Red Cross, and through that branch sent on her journey, and received by the California Red Cross branch July 4, 1911, and formally transferred to her grateful uncle, in whose family she is now a cherished member.

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CHINA AND THE RED CROSS

AGAIN has arisen in China the question of the duty of the Red Cross Societies in cases of internecine warfare China is a signatory power of the Treaty of Geneva, but only lately has any attempt been made there to organize a Red Cross Society. An organiation of the Red Cross has, we believe, been started at Shanghai and a hospital established for the training of an active personnel, but apparently this is only a local institution. Some efforts have been made at Pekin towards the creation of a Red Cross, but as this association appeared embryonic in its nature, and, furthermore, as there seemed

CHINESE WOMEN OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., PREPARING BANDAGES AND OTHER SUPPLIES FOR RED CROSS RELIEF IN CHINA.

uncertainty as to whether or not in its dealings with the insurrectionists it would consent to observe the humane tenets of the Treaty of Geneva, the American Red Cross has not considered it desirable to send funds for the administration of the Chinese Red Cross Two hundred dollars was forwarded to the American Red Cross Chapter at Nanking, which consists of American citizens organized under the American Consul for relief of the wounded irrespective of party, and a further sum of $1,000 for a like purpose has been sent to the American consul-General at Hankow.

In San Francisco a large number of Chinese men and women have occupied themselves in raising funds and hospital supplies for relief work. This has been done as a Red Cross organization and with the understanding that these funds

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and supplies are to be used for any of the wounded. The box of bandages, First Aid supplies, clothing, etc., provided by the Chinese women in San Francisco they will send to Bishop Graus, of the Episcopal Church. Some two score Chinese women have worked under trained nurses in the preparation of these supplies, which were duly sterilized at St. Luke's Hospital so as to be ready for immediate use at Shanghai.

FANTASTIC ORIENTAL CEREMONY HELD IN CHINATOWN BY HOP SING TONG TO RAISE WAR RELIEF FUNDS.

Chinatown reveled yesterday in one of the old, quaint, fantastic ceremonies dear to the hearts of the Chinese and which is almost as old as the Empire of the Flowery Kingdom. The good old "Moo Sche," hideous in its bulging

CHINESE RESIDENTS OF SAN FRANCISCO COLLECTING FUNDS FOR RED CROSS WAR RELIEF IN CHINA

eyes, its awful gilded and vari-colored, hairy head and its widely distended jaws, emerged from its underground mysterious haunt early in the morning and to the tune of ear splitting Chinese music of drum and cymbal fed upon gold and greenbacks during the day. The "Moo Sche" gobbled up over $1,800 and this will be turned over to the American Red Cross Society to be sent to China.

By the side of long strings of Chinese firecrackers, some being 14 feet long, the Chinese merchants and families hung out the "Cheong Chun" early in the morning. The "Cheong Chun," meaning hanging green, consisted of leaves of lettuce to which was tied a red paper envelope containing either gold or greenbacks. The whole was tied on a string some 12 feet from the sidewalk, in front of the stores and homes.

The "Moo Sche" began its progress about 9:30 o'clock. It was borne up

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by 2 men in flaring colored costumes and there were 10 relays to take charge of it when one set became tired. Little Chinese boys, bearing the American flag, the Chung Hwa Republic flag, a Red Cross banner and 2 long Chinese pennant strips, preceded the "Moo Sche." Following it was the Chinese band.

The Tom-Toms Boom.

The "Moo Sche's" activities commenced in front of the Young China Association at Stockton and Clay streets. Prancing in front of the "Cheong Chun" (hanging green with money), it began its maneuvers. Papers of Chinese crackers were hurled in front of it, and it began to smack its huge jaws at the money and lettuce.

It retreated back and forth, pawed the ground and passed through a surprising variety of moves in anticipation of the feast. The cymbals and tom-tom drum clanged and boomed time to the "Moo Sche's" steps, and finally, with a mightly lunge, supported by a perfect riot of explosive clamor from the Chinese band, it opened its jaws widely and gobbled up the money.

The strings of firecrackers were then fired, and in the midst of the roaring explosions the "Moo Sche" rolled around the ground in the infinite pleasure of its meal. Then it proceeded to the next door, and these repeated prformances were kept up until late in the evening, the firecrackers keeping up a din hour after hour much like the roar of musketry.

All Chinatown turned out in the festival, and from every window the faces of the Chinese women and children were to be seen. Old Chinese pronounced the ceremony to be one of the most intersting and perfectly carried out public Chinese ceremonies which had ever been held here.

Conducted by Hop Sings.

The ceremony was conducted by the powerful Hop Sing Tong, and special Chinese performers, well trained in the handling of the "Moo Sche," were secured. Wong Bock You, leader of the Young China party, and Lee See Nam, local treasurer of the Chung Hwa Republic, handled the money, which will be finally counted today and turned over to the Red Cross Society.

One of the interesting incidents of the ceremony was the special contortions of the monster before the Hop Sing Tong. Across the street the Ly On Association had tied up an apple to which 10 $5 greenbacks were tied, and a similar donation appeared in front of the Hop Sing Tong. From the third story of each of the Tongs hung 2 long strings of firecrackers, reaching to the ground.

The "Moo Sche" spent half an hour there in passing through its weird convolutions, and it took three relays of men to complete the contortions, so strenuous was the work. Finally, after the monster had gobbled up the donations there, the firecrackers were fired, and the strings kept up a deafening roar for 20 minutes. The scene in Spofford alley was similar.

The money-feeding labors of the "Moo Sche" were completed at 7:30 o'clock, and it proceeded back to in front of Hop Sing Tong. Then the ceremonies of its death began. In a roped-off space 2 square tables were placed on top of three other tables in the center of the street, with chairs set up to make steps to the top.

After fantastic contortions and a weird dance around the table, which lasted three-quarters of an hour, the "Moo Sche" clambered upon the tables and was there fed with 3 heads of lettuce. The last meal proved too much for the monster. It writhed and convulsed around in horrible contortions for half an hour, and then began rolling over on its back.

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Members of the Hop Sing Tong began hurling strings of firecrackers at the monster, and finally the "Moo Sche" succumbed after a fantastic dance among the exploding firecrackers.

This is the first activity of the Chinese Red Cross Society in raising funds to be used in the revolution for the care of the wounded, and from now on the campaign for funds will be continued.

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

A WELL attended meeting of the Red Cross First Aid Committee was held in Washington, D. C., on December 4th, 1911. Dr. Tolman, Director of the Museum of Safety and Sanitation, newly appointed as a representative of that organization was in attendance. In the near future it is expected that a plan of cooperation, which will be of mutual benefit, will be arranged between the Museum and the Red Cross.

Mr. Bayard Tuckerman representing the New York First Aid Society was also present. For some time past this society has been affiliated with the Red Cross in reference to instruction in First Aid. A plan for making this association of greater value to the two societies is in contemplation.

The report of the Chairman of the First Aid Committee which summarizes the work carried on by the Department for the past year appears elsewhere in this issue.

AMERICAN RED CROSS FIRST AID CARS

A second Red Cross Car is now in commission. This will carry on First Aid work on the railroads in exactly the same manner as has been done with Car No. 1. It is intended that so far as possible one car shall be kept in the East and the other in the West.

Car No. 2 which is in charge of Dr. M. J. Shields of the Red Cross was purchased from the Pullman Company and was outfitted in Buffalo, N. Y. This car is even better fitted for the use to which it is devoted than Car No. 1, as in outfitting it a few alterations in interior arrangements were made due to lessons gained through experience on the first car.

Through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Railroad the new car was moved from Buffalo, N. Y., to Pittsburgh, Penna., on October 23d, 1911. During the next few days it was completely outfitted under the direction of Dr. Shields and, as mentioned elsewhere in this number, was parked in the Arsenal Grounds for the National Mine Safety Demonstration.

Later, again through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the car was moved back to Buffalo, N. Y., from which point a trip was begun on the New York Central Lines. This work is still in progress. The following is a brief summary of the work accomplished since last report:

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N. Y. C. and H. R.-R. R.

	No. Meetings.	Attendance.
Buffalo, East Buffalo, Depew, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge	5	1,125
Public Meetings (Buffalo)	5	800

Western Division.

Batavia, Rochester and Lyons. (R. R. Meetings)	19	425
Rochester Red Cross Nurses	2	50
Batavia Police Force		
Fore Ladies' Shredded Wheat Company	2	70
Niagara Falls School Teachers		
From November 27th to Dec. 11th	50	2,470

FIRST AID CLASS, 1910-1911, CENTRAL Y. M C. A., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Car No. 2 has conducted an extremely active campaign since July 31st. the date of the last report published. Dr. M. Whitfield Glasgow, of the Red Cross, has been in charge of this car during this period. His report somewhat abridged is as follows:

The Dalles, August 1st and 2nd.—Held two meetings in the car; total attendance, 50, among whom were four doctors.

Umatilla, August 2nd and 3rd.—Assistant Superintendent F. L. Coykendall and Mr. F. E. Uvil, Agent, got 40 R. R. men in the car at 8:00 P. M. of the 2nd and we had a good meeting.

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Pendleton, August 3rd and 4th.—Held meeting at 8:00 P. M. Assistant Superintendent Gleason acted the part of "Injured" for me and we had a splendid meeting. There were 35 present. Dr. Ringo, local surgeon, was present and gave his hearty indorsement to our work.

North Yakima, August 4th and 5th Mr. Richards, President of the Electric R. R. immediately had a bulletin posted for all the Electric Ry. men who could to attend my meeting at 8:00 P. M. We had present, in all, about 50 men and all seemed responsive to the "First Aid" idea. Major Hine said: "This is noble work you gentlemen are doing."

Walla Walla, August 5th and 6th.—Held meeting in the car at 3 o'clock; about 20 present Another meeting had been arranged for 8:00 P M. Chief Wm. Metz, of the Fire Department and nine of his men came. We had, in all, 40 present at the evening meeting There seemed to be much interest in my

FIRST AID DEMONSTRATION AT A ROUNDHOUSE OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, AT EAST BUFFALO, N Y

demonstrations Chief Metz and his men were very loud in their indorsement of the work. The Chief said: "I think we should have this training in our Department."

Starbuck, August 7th and 8th Held two meetings, one in car at 2:30 P. M., with attendance of 35, and a public meeting in City Hall at 8.00 P. M. with attendance of 125. Great interest in the work was manifested in both meetings. After the evening meeting about 25 men expressed a desire to take the "First Aid" training. Assistant Superintendent Beck and a young attorney, John J. Stoddard, took the initiative Dr John Huntington offered his services as Medical Director and I am practically sure they will have a large Corps.

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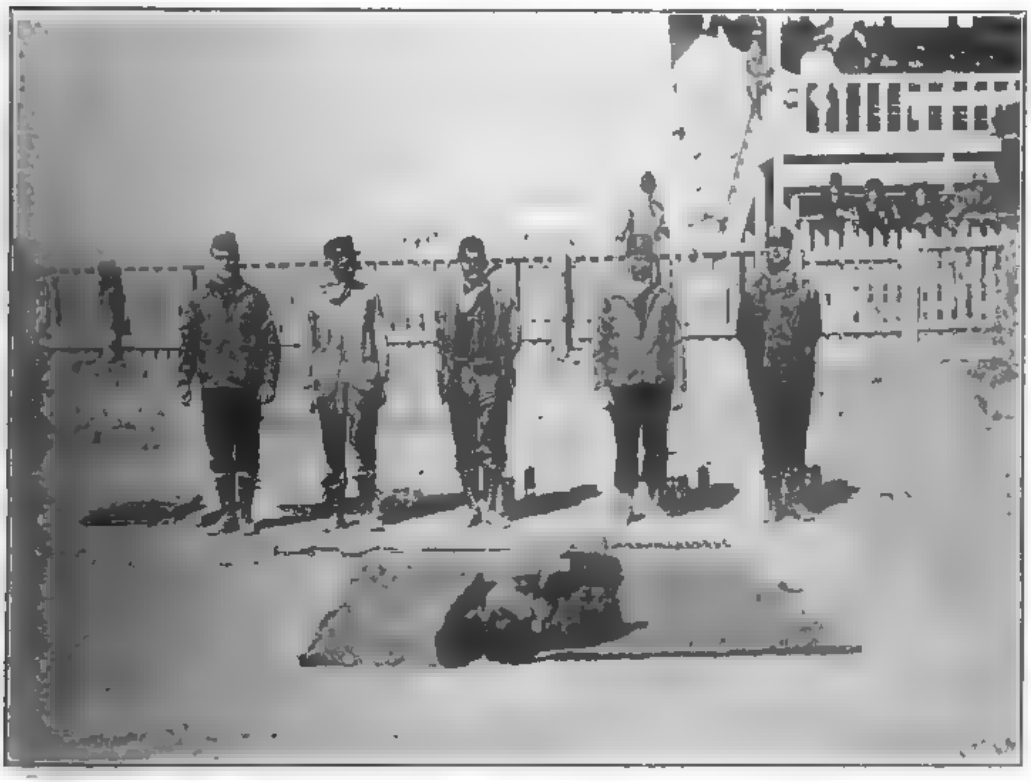
Tekoa, Wash., August 8th.—Held an open air meeting at the depot at 8:00 P. M. Made a platform of two trucks drawn side by side. There were a hundred or more present and a great deal of interest in my demonstrations was manifested.

Wallace, Idaho, August 9th.—Assistant Superintendent Gleason and General Passenger Agent W. R. Skey were with me here. Mayor Taylor arranged for the Firemen Hall for a public meeting at 8:00 P. M. Attendance about one hundred. The Federal, Hecla, Hercules and Bunker Hill silver and lead mines are in the Burke Canyon near Wallace and representatives from each were present and showed unusual interest in my demonstrations. There were representatives from two or three large lumbering camps present also. I was



TEAMS WINNING FIRST PRIZE, PRINCESS FIRST AID TEAM, TRINIDAD CONTEST, 1911

urged to stay in Wallace two or three days and organize "First Aid" in these mining and lumbering camps, but could not do so.

Spokane, Wash., August 10th and 11th.—Held three meetings, two public meetings in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., to which all the R. R. employees of Spokane were invited, and one in the Council Chamber of the City Hall for Police, Firemen and R. R. men. All these meetings were well attended and I predict an abundant harvest from our showing in Spokane. The Chief of Police was carried away with our little metallic First Aid packets and said: "I am going to equip my men with them."

La Grande, Oregon, August 14th.—Held two meetings in the car with a total attendance of about twenty. Some of the R. R. and lumbermen came to the car at night and I gave demonstrations until about 10.30 P. M

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Huntington, Oregon, August 15th to 17th.—Held two meetings in the car. Total attendance 30.

Glenn's Ferry, Idaho, August 17th to 19th.—Held two meetings in the car and two in the Club House. Total attendance 65. Dr. Davis, local surgeon, was very much interested in the work and was of great assistance to me.

Pocatello, Idaho, August 20th to 23rd.—Held five meetings. Two in the car, two in the R. R Y. M. C. A. for R. R. employees and the general public, and one for the Boy Scouts. Total attendance about three hundred. Railroad Superintendents and many of the most prominent people of the town were in attendance. Dr. Wright, local surgeon, volunteered to instruct any who desired to take the First Aid course. Many expressed a desire to take the train-

JUDGES AND TEAMS, TRINIDAD, COL., FIRST AID CONTEST, 1911.

ing, among them Superintendents Armstrong and Plumhof. I feel sure we have started permanent First Aid in Pocatello.

Salt Lake City, Utah, August 24th to 27th.—Held six meetings. Three in the car, two at the R. R. shops, and one public meeting in the Council Chamber of the City and States building. All these meetings were well attended except my public meeting. I had a small crowd, but a very appreciative one, and I consider it as effective as any of the others. Total attendance at R. R. meetings, about five hundred.

Montello, Nev., August 28th.—Held a meeting in the car at 3:00 P. M. Forty-five trainmen present and very much interested in my demonstrations. Dr. Panadis, local surgeon, was present and gave a very hearty indorsement of our work.

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Carlin, Nev., August 29th—Held two meetings in the car. Sixty-one trainmen present and very much enthused over First Aid. Dr. T. L. Harper, surgeon, attended my meetings and was much interested.

Inlay, Nev., August 30th.—Held two meetings in the car. Fifty-three trainmen present. Dr. Mangan, local surgeon, was present and told the men he would gladly teach a Corps if they desired to take the First Aid course. Twenty-five or thirty men expressed a desire to take the training, so Dr. Mangan purchased an instruction outfit and will continue the good work.

Sparks, Nev., August 31st and September 1st.—Three meetings were held in the car with a total attendance of about seventy-five, mostly trainmen. The

RESCUE OF MAN ON ELECTRIC WIRE.

doctors and officials are cooperating with me at all points and I have little trouble, as a rule, in getting good attendance at my meetings.

Odgen, Utah, September 4th to 7th.—Three meetings were held in the car for R. R. employees. Total attendance, 70. Held one public meeting in the Council Chamber of the City Hall for the benefit of the Police and Firemen. Most of them were present and quite a number of the prominent citizens of the town, among them were two bankers. The total attendance was over one hundred and all seemed very much interested.

Evanston, Wyo., September 7th to 8th.—Two meetings were held for R. R. employees. Attendance, 60. One public meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church. Attendance, 50. Met with the Boy Scouts the morning of the 8th, about twenty were present and enjoyed the demonstrations.

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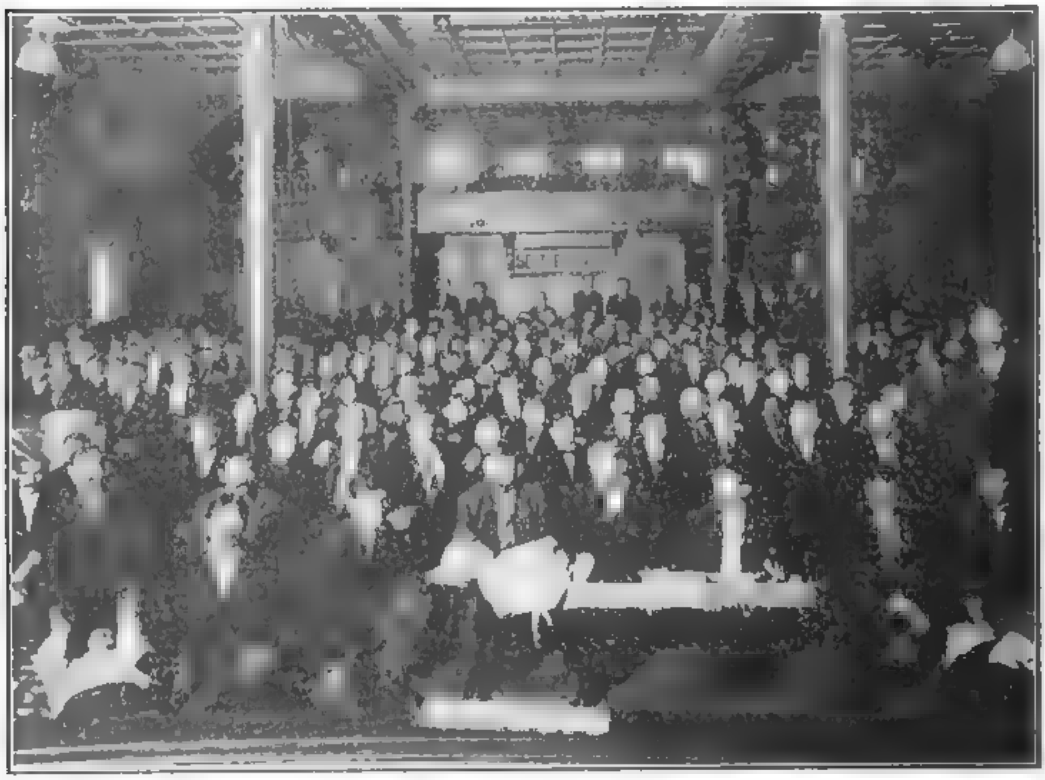
Green River, Wyo., September 8th to 10th—Teld three meetings in the car. Total attendance 55. Most of them were trainmen and were very much interested in my demonstrations. I find that all the trainmen are anxious to get First Aid knowledge, while the shop-men, at some points, are very hard to interest.

Rock Springs, Wyo., September 10th.—Held one meeting in the car. Sixteen present. Jesse Henson and W. D. Schofield of U. S. Bureau of Mines Car No. 4 were present and aided me in my demonstrations.

Superior, Wyo., September 11th.—Held one meeting in the car. Four section hands and the agent were present. There are no other R. R. employees here.



A FIRST AID MEETING OF EMPLOYES OF THE H C FRICK COKE COMPANY—THIS WORK WAS ORGANIZED BY THE FIRST AID DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Rawlins, Wyo., September 12th to 14th.—Held four meetings in the car. Total attendance 42.

Medicine Bow, Wyo., September 14th to 15th.—A few section crews make up the R. R. employees here, so I invited the town to my meeting. Two meetings were held. Total attendance 29.

Laramie, Wyo., September 16th to 17th.—Four meetings were held in the car. Total attendance 90. Most of them were trainmen. The State University is located here and Dr. Cullom brought some of the students to one of my meetings. All seemed to appreciate the demonstrations.

Cheyenne, Wyo., September 18th to 21st.—Six meetings were held for the R. R. employees, three in the car and three in the Yard Master's Office. Total attendance 106. Held one meeting for the Boy Scouts.

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Denver, Colo., September 22nd to 26th.—I wired Superintendent Ives from Cheyenne that we would hold joint meetings here. He notified the superintendents of all the other railroads, bulletins were posted and Room 57 at the Union Station was put in order for me to hold my meetings. Eight meetings were held. Total attendance 74. Most of them were conductors, engine-men and firemen. A great deal of interest was shown.

Sharon Springs, Kan., September 30th to Oct. 1st.—Met Mr. Blattenburg, chief dispatcher, who was of great assistance in arranging for my meetings and getting the men to attend. Dr. Scott, local surgeon, was very much interested in my work and was of great assistance also. We held two meetings in the car. Attendance 28. All seemed very much interested.

Oakley, Kan., Oct. 1st to 2nd.—Held one meeting in the car. Eighteen men present and very much interested. They urged me to hold a public meeting. The Township Hall was secured and I held a meeting in the evening for the public. Attendance about one hundred and twenty-five. The people of Oakley know about the Red Cross and appreciate the work it is doing throughout the country.

Ellis, Kan., Oct. 3rd to 5th.—Held two meetings in the car. Attendance 42. Two public meetings in the R. R. Y. M. C. A. Attendance 100. One meeting at the High School. One hundred students present, also a number of the ladies. All were delighted with the demonstrations. Drs. Blake and Howell and Britts Harris, Secretary, Y. M. C. A., are very much interested in our work and rendered me valued assistance. I am sure the work will be continued here in the High School and among the R. R. employees.

Salina, Kan., Oct. 5th to 7th.—Held two meetings in the car and one public meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Total attendance about seventy-five. Drs. Streitz and Harvey attended my meetings and aided me in my work. They are anxious to have First Aid kept up at this place, and I think a First Aid Association will be organized.

Junction City, Kan., Oct. 7th to 8th.—Held two meetings in the car. Attendance 20. I turned one meeting into a "Conductor's Experience Meeting." Many incidences of accident and sudden illness on the train were related by the conductors, which were interesting and instructive to me and, I believe, to all present. All of them are conscious of the need of the training the Red Cross is giving. I find that these "Experience Meetings" are very helpful to me in better enabling me to adapt my work to the needs of the men.

Manhattan, Kan., Oct. 8th to 9th.—Drs. Moffit and Liman and Mr. Thompson, Physical Director, Y. M. C. A., were of great assistance in planning my program here. The following meetings were held, namely, Central High School at 1 o'clock P. M., 500 students present; Boy Scouts at 4 P. M., 85 present; Y. M. C. A. at 6:30 P. M., 100 college students present. In the car for railroad employees at 8:00 P. M., 15 present. The demonstrations were appreciated by all.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 9th to 11.—Two meetings were held in the car. Total attendance 27. I overheard one man, on leaving the car say, "I could stay there and watch that doctor demonstrate all day," several others replied, "Yes, I could, too; do you know that it is very important."

Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 11th to 13th.—On the morning of the 12th I went to the Y. M. C. A. and met Mr. Walker, Physical Director, who assisted me in arranging my program for the day. One of the doctors at the University put

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his automobile at our disposal and the following meetings were held: Business College at 1:00 P. M., 70 young men present; Railroad employees meeting in the car at 2 o'clock P. M., 20 present; Central High School at 3:00 P. M. Two football teams and fifty high school boys present. The boys from the three public schools, about 250 in number, were marched in at 4:00 P. M. Boy Scouts at 5:00 P. M. Public meeting at the Y. M. C. A. at 7:30 P. M., 50 present. A great deal of interest was manifested at each meeting.

Kansas City, Kan., Oct. 13th to 16th.—Held four meetings. Total attendance 26. I was not pleased with my work here. Had it not been for the efforts and interest taken by Assistant Superintendent Mr. Roberts and District Foreman, Mr. Osborne, I could not have had a meeting. Held one meeting with the Boy Scouts and brought our work to the attention of the Metropolitan Light & Power Co.

Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 16th to 18th.—Three meetings were held in the car. Total attendance 45. All seemed appreciative.

Marysville, Kan., Oct. 18th to 19th.—Held one meeting in the car. All the railroad employees, 8 in number, and the local surgeon, Dr. Houseman, were present . They appreciated my stopping.

Lincoln, Nebr., Oct. 19th to 21st.—Held three meetings in the car for railroad employees. Total attendance 24. Addressed the Service Club at the Y. M. C. A. Held one meeting with the Boy Scouts. About one hundred present.

Grand Island, Nebr., Oct. 22nd to 24th.—Four meetings were held in the car. Total attendance 97. (The strike interferred with my work here.)

North Platte, Nebr., Oct. 24th to 26th.—Held two meetings with railroad employees. Attendance 22. One meeting with the Boy Scouts. The strike again interfering.)

Julesburg, Colo., Oct. 26th to 27th.—Held one meeting in the car. All the railroad employees, 4 in number, were present.

Sidney, Nebr., Oct. 27th to 28th.—Held two meetings in the car. Attendance 53. Drs. Mentor and Ward attended both meetings, and on leaving they said: "Your coming here has done a great deal of good."

Omaha, Nebr., Oct. 29th to Nov. 6th.—Held seven meetings in the car for railroad employees. Attendance 112. One meeting with the Boy Scouts Dr. Jonas is very much interested and highly pleased with the success of our campaign. He said: "I must arrange to get a permanent First Aid man to keep up the work of First Aid."

Number of miles traveled since last report	1,253
Total mileage on Union Pacific Railroad	2,351.8

Respectfully submitted,

W. WHITFIELD GLASGOW.

Number of Meetings held including railroad and public meetings	110.
Attendance	4,706.
Miles traveled by Car No. 1 since last report	5,133.

Car No. 1 is now on the N. C. & St. L. R. R., where it is meeting with notable success.

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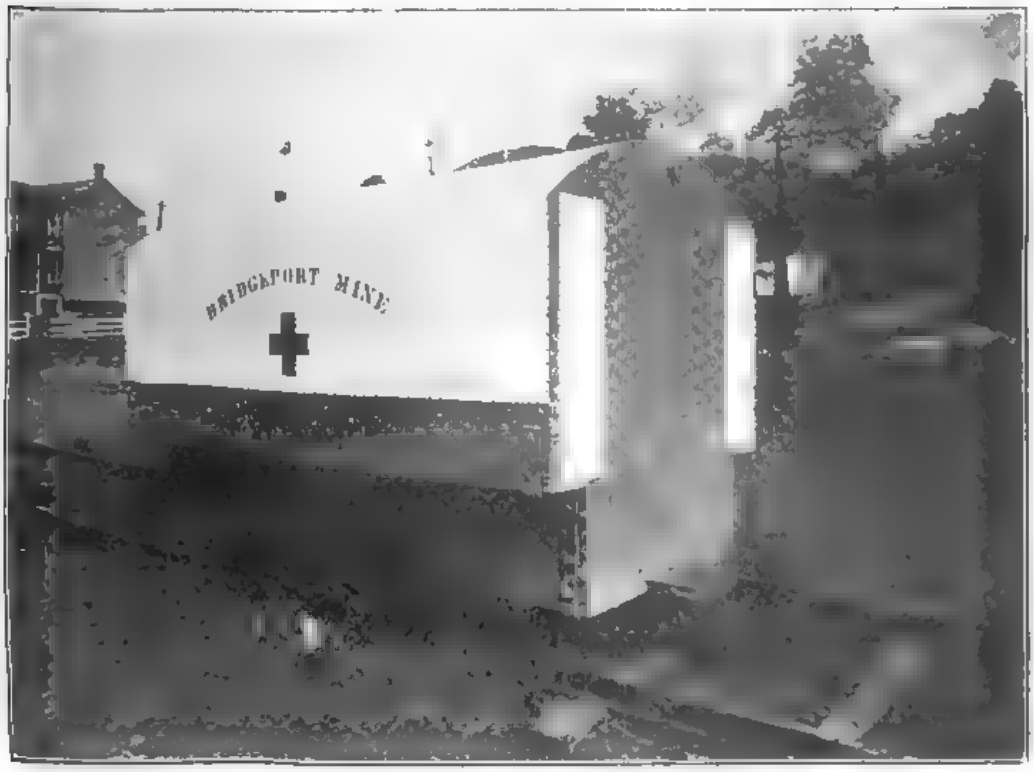
FIRST AID CLASS OF THE BERWIND-WHITE COAL MINING COMPANY, WINDBER, PENNSYLVANIA



HOSPITAL CAR WHICH ENTERS MINE AND BRINGS INJURED MINER TO SURFACE.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS FIELD CORPS

At the December 4, 1911, meeting of the War Relief Board a plan for the organization of Red Cross units for co-operation with the War Department was presented by Major P. F. Straub, General Staff, U. S. A. Major Straub explained that this plan has not yet received the approval of the War Department and must therefore be regarded as wholly tentative. The general sentiment of members present was in favor of the proposed organization. Until this or some similar plan is adopted it is hardly possible to accomplish a great deal in respect to the organization of Red Cross units. It is presumed, however, that action will not be greatly delayed.

In the meantime no attempt is being made to organize new units, though

OXYGEN REVIVING APPARATUS BEING USED ON AN ASPHYXIATED MINER.

the Illinois Division of which Dr. G. M. Blech is director is still actively at work. The following letter shows a just appreciation of assistance rendered by some of the young men of that organization:

"Hotel Brevoort, Chicago.

"My Dear Sir:

"I take great pleasure in writing these few lines to acknowledge the service rendered me by four of the National Red Cross Guards last Thursday evening. I had been attacked by a negro at Michigan Avenue and Forty-second Street and your boys, heard my cry for assistance and came to my aid. I had become unconscious and your boys through their very best efforts restored me to my senses. Still, being extremely nervous and excited, I was unable to give my name and address, and a lady in the neighborhood who was attracted by my cries offered the boys her house until I could recover my thoughts and give

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an account of the hold-up. One man who heard my cries for help ran in the opposite direction but these boys came bravely to the front and showed no fear whatsoever. After I had composed myself they escorted me home and before leaving inquired if they could be of any assistance to me in any manner at all. I shall always be filled with the deepest respect and admiration for the National Red Cross Guards and wish them God-speed in whatsoever they shall undertake to do. My work requires my time until 11:30 every other night as I am employed as an operator at the Hotel Brevoort and that is how I came to be exposed to the danger I encountered Thursday night at that late hour. Below find the names of the young men who befriended me. Thanking you as the leader of this great organization, I am,

"Sincerely,
(Signed) "NELLIE MCKEE,
"4149 Michigan Ave.

"WM. DRAUTZBERG.
"WM. WRIGHT.
"FRANK WRIGHT.
"SANFORD CORWIN."

FIRST AID CONTESTS

The First Aid Contests of 1911 have been specially noteworthy. The first of these, and the first in the bituminous region of Pennsylvania, was held at Arsenal Park, Pittsburgh, Penna., on September 9th, 1911. Dr. Shields acted as one of the judges and reports an excellent contest with much interest and a good attendance.

The second contest in point of time was at Valley View Park, Inkerman, Penna., and this, as is the case every year, was a fine contest. Seventy thousand miners were represented by teams, which is the maximum number so far.

Trinidad, Colorado also had a splendid contest on September 28th., also the first in this region. Dr. Glasgow, one of the judges, reports a hard fought and interesting contest.

These were all mining contests, but in addition a special contest has been held for the H. C. Frick Company. This was conducted by Dr. Shields and also proved a great success. Unfortunately lack of space does not permit the names of the winners of these various contests being given here.

SPECIAL CLASSES

The first large company which has been given a complete course in First Aid by a field representative of the American Red Cross was the H. C. Frick Company. Dr. Shields reports this to have been a great success and that the aggregate number of men under training was 700.

The Berwind-White Coal Company, Windber, Penna., under the direction of Mr. W. T. Thomas, has also been very active in First Aid instruction during the quarter. This company has now organized an emergency corps which is prepared to act immediately in any emergency in which trained First Aid men are needed. A sufficient supply of First Aid cabinets, blankets and stretchers is always kept on hand.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Some 1,500 certificates, Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross, have been awarded to successful candidates in examinations during the quarter. Likewise everything else indicates the continued activity of the Y. M. C. A. in First Aid. Dr. J. T.

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Edwards and his graduating class in "First Aid to the Injured" is illustrated here. The members are mechanics from Pittsburg work-shops who have faithfully taken the course at the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

The picture was furnished by Mr. Julius Degenhardt who has been very active in promoting First Aid instruction in Pittsburgh. The pouch for the Boy Scouts is now being distributed. There is little question but that this pouch will prove very popular as it is so convenient and complete. At least, this is the universal comment of those who have seen it.

KENTUCKY FIRST AID TEAM

REPORT OF AN INTERESTING FIRST AID CASE

"San Francisco, Cal.
"September 12, 1911.

"Dr. G. H. Richardson,
"2917 Clay Street
"Dear Doctor:

"Received your letter requesting me to write my experience in rescue work while in Pittsburgh. It proceeded as follows: The Columbia Park Boys Band,

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of which I am a member, was playing at an amusement park in Pittsburgh. A Greek got on the scenic railroad and in spite of the warnings to the left and right stating that the occupants of the cars should be seated while the cars were in motion, stood up.

"On the upper level he fared fine, but when it came to the second level, a beam hit him in the head and fairly tore his scalp off. It also threw him from the car.

"I noticed men and women hurrying to the scene of excitement and I ran as fast as I could to the spot. I requested to help in the bandaging but was refused by the employees. I then told them that if I couldn't help, maybe my First Aid Packet could. I asked them if they knew how to use it and they at first said yes, but they contradicted themselves and told me to come up and help them.

"I placed pressure on the carotid and stopped the hemorrhages; placed the compresses on the wound and tied them with the triangular bandages. The men hurried to the office of the park and brought back a stretcher. I instructed them as to how to handle the stretcher and we put the man under a doctor's care.

"Respectfully,

(Signed) "MYRON CLOSE,
"Boy Scout of America."

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THE NATIONAL MINE SAFETY DEMONSTRATION

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Oct. 30 and 31, 1911.

METHANE, THE SIREN

By CHARLES H. READ.

[In many coal mines, Methane, an explosive gas ($C H_4$) issues from the crevices of the coal, at the face of the workings, with a hissing sound, which the miners call the "singing of the coal"]

Imprisoned neath a million tons of rock
Methane, the Siren, lies in deadly wait,
(Invisible and speechless, save for her sibilant song)
Crouched in her carbon cavern, till the liberating steel
Cracks wide the midnight portals of her cell.
Then issues forth
Hissing—as when a nest of vipers is aroused—
Fondles with noxious breath the danger-lamp,
And then, a blinding flame and hideous roar
Proclaim her liberty, while all about
Lie burned and broken images of God,
And round the pit's black, smoking mouth
Rave shrieking widows, to whose wretched skirts
Cling pallid, tear-stained orphans, dumb with grief.

THIRTY thousand miners have been killed in the United States during the last 10 years. Seventy-five thousand miners have been injured, many of them maimed for life, in the same period. Eleven thousand widows have been made by the deaths of these miners, and 30,000 children have been left fatherless. And the worst of this is that many of these deaths and injuries might have been prevented. It is estimated that, by better mining methods, 15,000 of these miners might be living today; that 40,000 of the injured might have escaped injury, and that 5,500 widows might not have been widows, and that 15,000 orphan children might still have fathers. The benefits to be derived from instruction in First Aid to the Injured in mines should also be given full credit. This is not a matter of speculation. In the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, the sums disbursed by benefit associations have been cut squarely in half in mines where First Aid is well taught. In a certain mining district before First Aid was taught, 1 death occurred per 90,000 tons of coal mined. The first year thereafter the rate was reduced to 1 per 140,000 tons, and the second year, after First Aid had reached practically all mines concerned, 1 death occurred per 190,000 tons. The old story that the usual inquiry of an operator when an accident was reported was, "How many mules were killed?," the mule being considered much more valuable than the miner, is not true today. On the contrary, to their everlasting credit be it said that at present no industry is characterized by greater interest by employers in their employees than in mining.

Ever since the First Aid Department of the Red Cross was organized, a large amount of the work has been done in mining districts, and nowhere have the results better repaid the effort. The Bureau of Mines, through its

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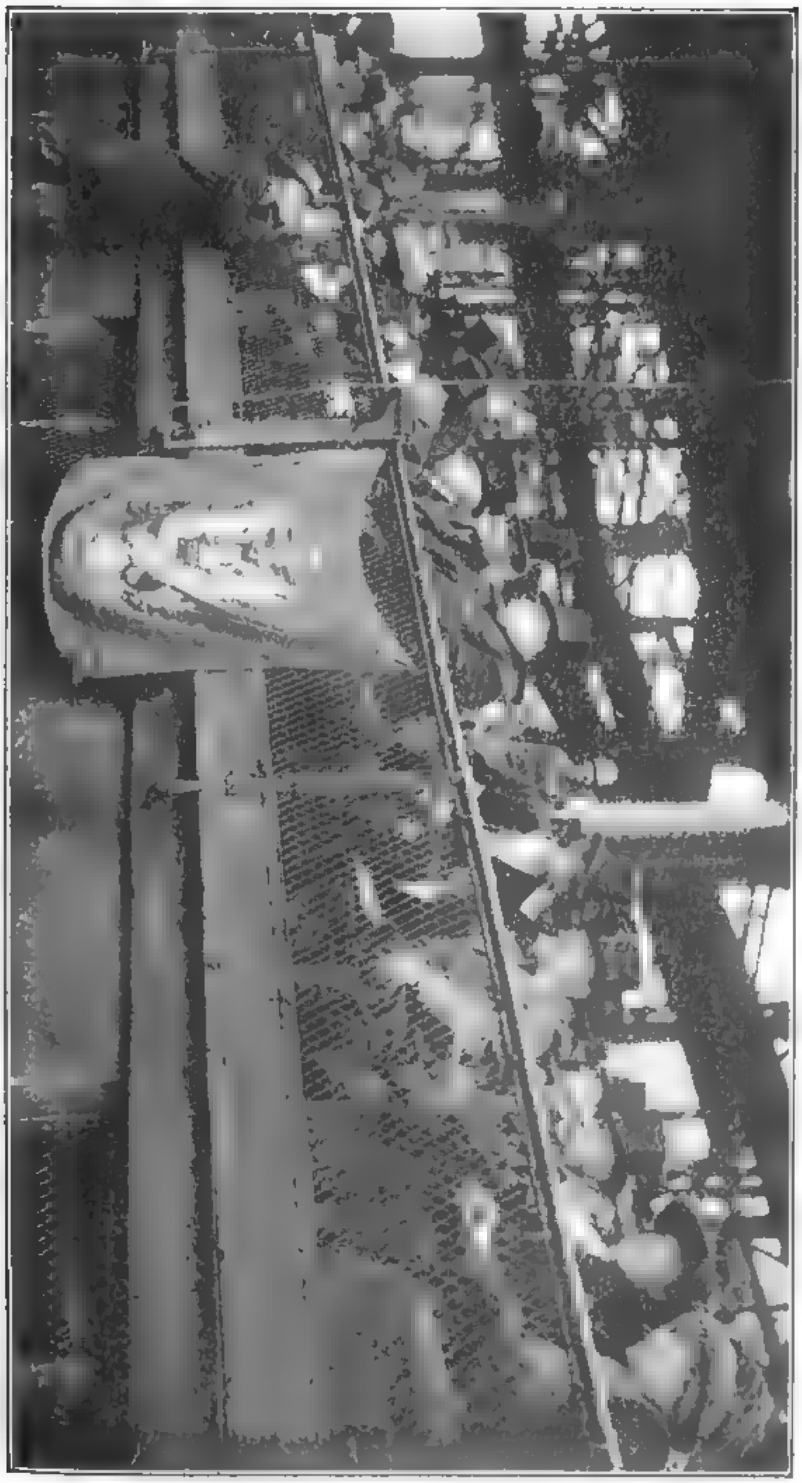

PRESIDENT TAFT VIEWING THE FIRST AID CONTESTS AT PITTSBURGH

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Director, Doctor J. A. Holmes, who is a member of the Red Cross First Aid Committee, has seconded the efforts of the Red Cross in this respect in every possible way. The primary object of that bureau is, of course, better mining from every point of view, and the improvements which are constantly going on in this direction may be largely ascribed to its work. The accomplishments of the Bureau of Mines can not be discussed at length here, on account of lack of space. It may be well to mention their method of cooperation with the Red Cross, however. The Bureau of Mines has 8 mining rescue cars, constantly traveling about the country. They are well equipped with apparatus for the instruction of miners, and a part of that instruction is in First Aid. This is given by Red Cross physicians, or by men instructed by those physicians under the direction of local doctors. Moreover, the Red Cross has fitted each of these cars with a case to be made use of in the event of accident, and Red Cross First Aid books and supplies are carried on the cars.

The object of the first National Mine Safety Demonstration was to actually show coal mining men from all parts of the country everything, so far as might be, which would conduce to better mining, including First Aid. The Pittsburgh Coal Operators Association, the Bureau of Mines, and the First Aid Department of the Red Cross cooperated to make the affair a success. Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. A., in charge of the First Aid Department of the Red Cross, was on the Committee of Arrangements, and Dr. M. J. Shields, Field Representative, First Aid Department, American Red Cross, was in charge of the First Aid part of the program. The response of the coal mining companies to invitations to participate in the demonstration was a very hearty one: for example, 40 First-Aid teams from various parts of the country took part. When it is realized that some of these teams came from great distances, one actually from the State of Washington, and that their expenses were borne by the companies concerned, the statement previously made that coal mining operators are vitally interested in the welfare of their men is readily believed.

The program on the first day of the demonstration was confined to various technical problems concerning coal mining, at the Arsenal Grounds, Pittsburgh, and the explosion of coal dust in an experimental mine belonging to the Bureau of Mines, at Bruceton, Pa., 12 miles from Pittsburgh. The Red Cross did not participate in this program officially, but one of its First Aid cars was parked at the Arsenal Grounds, in charge of Dr. Shields, and the constant stream of visitors to the car during the day indicated that notwithstanding the counter attractions presented, the importance of the First Aid part of the work was fully appreciated.

On October 31 the First Aid demonstration was given at Forbes Field. This was attended by the President of the United States, the Governors of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and by an audience of 12,000 persons, which would have been materially increased except for the weather, which was extremely disagreeable with frequent rain. Promptly at 9:30 a. m., the scheduled hour, the 40 teams which were to participate in the First Aid demonstration took their positions in front of the stands. This part of the program was run through rapidly and without a hitch. For this great credit is due to the participants themselves, their instructors, the company physicians, and to Dr Shields of the Red Cross, who, at a previous meeting, had explained all necessary details.

Among the injuries treated were a punctured wound over the left eye and lacerated wound in palm of the hand; a simple fracture of the collar bone and jaw; gas burns of face, neck, ears and hands; broken back and simple fracture of right forearm; dislocated hip and simple fracture of collar bone. In addi-

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tion, a demonstration was given of the proper method of removal of a man lying on a live wire, his resuscitation and the treatment of his burns.

The work of all the teams entered was excellent, and their efforts were rewarded by frequent applause. This was not a contest, and comparisons were not invited or desired; it was a matter of considerable satisfaction to the Red Cross representatives present, however, to see the advantage, so far as time was concerned, which the teams equipped with the convenient Red Cross packet had over other teams not so equipped.

After this an explosive test was made in a big steel gallery which had been erected for the purpose. In this test a permissible explosive, equal in disruptive force to half a pound of 40 per cent nitro-glycerine, tamped with fire clay, was fired into the gallery, which was filled with coal dust. The latter failed to explode, showing the safety of the explosive used. Mr. G. A. Burrell, of the Bureau of Mines, then demonstrated the use of birds in exploring a mine after an explosion or fire.

A rescue and First Aid demonstration which followed was the most spectacular event of the day. The same great cylinder which had been employed in the first explosion was utilized for this. A quantity of black powder and of coal dust had previously been placed in this cylinder. This was set off by President Taft touching a button. The explosion was terrific, and flames and clouds of smoke shot out from the opening into and the ends of the gallery. Scarcely had the echoes of the explosion died away when the rescue teams marched into the gallery, from which black smoke was still pouring in dense volumes. These teams were, of course, equipped with oxygen helmets. In a few moments they came out with "wounded" on stretchers and proceeded to give First Aid treatment and finally to load some of the "wounded" in an ambulance.

This was the last event on the program so far as the demonstration was concerned, and President Taft and his party immediately proceeded to the speakers' stand, which was located on the field facing the center of the stands. Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, acted as Chairman.

He said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—This day, date and occasion will ever be a memorable one, and to you who participated in it it will prove a pleasant reflection—all except the weather. It is fitting and proper that these tests be made in Pittsburgh, the center of the soft-coal industry of the United States. It is proper that you should assemble for an affair of this kind in the center of the greatest coal-producing area in the entire world.

"You have witnessed these great tests and I find special pleasure in introducing to you at this time the man who is at the head of that department of our National government which includes the Bureau of Mines, one of the branches of the National government which is doing so much for Pennsylvania at this time. I present to you Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Department of the Interior."

Secretary Fisher said:

"Recently there has gone through this country an unexampled wave of popular sentiment in favor of conservation. But it is necessary that conservation be based on something else than sentiment and that it be shown to be practical in nature. That is the reason for a demonstration like the one we have seen here today. The work of the Bureau of Mines typifies the true spirit of conservation. It demonstrates what is wasted in our natural resources. There are two kinds of waste. There is that kind which does not make full use of all the resources at our command and there is that kind which allows a

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chosen few to tie up our natural resources to the detriment of the many. But the greatest waste of all is that of human life and human energy. It is that waste which must be prevented first of all. It is that waste which the Bureau of Mines is bending every effort to reduce to a minimum. You will notice on your program that safety first is the motto of the Bureau of Mines. My personal interest in this work therefore brings me here today, and about all I can say to you, boys, is that we welcome your cooperation, or rather I should say, that we offer you our cooperation. Because after all safety in the mines depends on the miners themselves. They must prevent disaster, they must rescue after havoc has been wrought. It was a splendid demonstration which we witnessed here this morning, and in the name of the Bureau of Mines and the National government I congratulate all those who took part in it."

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the American Red Cross, was then introduced by Governor Tener, who in doing so referred in high terms to the work of that association.

Miss Boardman spoke as follows:

"Men and women of Pittsburgh. The duty of the American Red Cross is to give relief after great disasters. The fact that 2,000 of our miners yearly lose their lives in the mines and that many thousands more are injured at their work is an appalling National calamity. What are we going to do about it? It isn't enough for the Red Cross and others to organize pension systems to care for the widows and orphans. What are we going to do to prevent the wives becoming widows and the children orphans? What are we going to do to prevent this sacrifice of human life?

You have seen the admirable work the government Bureau of Mines is doing for the prevention of disaster and the rescue of the miners in the case of accident. You have seen what the Red Cross is doing for the training in the First-Aid-to-the-Injured, and you, every one of you, must give your help to this great work. Will you who represent the companies aided by the Red Cross arrange for courses whereby the men can be taught their part in the prevention of injury to themselves and others, whereby the men can be taught First-Aid-to-the-Injured, for the fate of a wounded man depends upon those into whose hands he first falls. The companies own interests commend this to you, but more than self interest it is the great cry of humanity that calls to you in this work.

"Will you miners do your part? Learn how to prevent accidents, learn how to give First Aid to the injured man. You have seen today what splendid work many of your fellow miners have learned to do by their earnest study and practice. You can learn to do the same. Think what this First Aid may mean to the wives and children that you love, how it may save you and others from a crippled life. More than this, how it may mean the very difference between life and death itself. Will you do your part?

"But this is not enough, men and women of Pittsburgh. You too, must do your share. There are your fellowmen whose bodies may be crippled, whose lives may be lost in the mines. The Red Cross calls to you to aid and sustain it in its efforts to push forward this great work for the conservation of human life."

Governor Tener, in introducing President Taft, said:

"It gives me pleasure to announce to you that we have with us today the President of the United States, whom I consider has done more for Pennsylvania than any other man who ever filled that executive position. The assistance which he has given to the Bureau of Mines is of the greatest importance to the people of this State. As an advocate of the improvement of inland

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waterways citizens of this great commonwealth owe him more than they can ever repay."

The address of the President follows:

"My Fellow Citizens:

"I thank the Governor for his kindly introduction.

"It is a pleasure to be here on this important occasion. Properly is it on the soil of Pennsylvania which has so large a part within its borders of the mining industry of this country. Three hundred thousand miners, with their dependent families, live in Pennsylvania, and, therefore, this State, more than any other, is interested in the cause of saving the lives of its miners.

"There are 700,000 miners in this country. In 10 years last past, 30,000 of them gave up their lives, and 70 000 of them were wounded in the mines by reason of explosions and other accidents—one-seventh of the entire body of

TEAMS, JUDGES AND OFFICIALS, PITTSBURG FIRST AID CONTEST, 1911.

miners in 10 years. That is not a record to be proud of, and it is time—time indeed—that we should take steps to restrain and restrict this loss.

"The establishment of the Bureau of Mines in the Federal government was brought about chiefly to initiate the movement and restrict and lessen the loss of life. The Federal government has no direct jurisdiction, but it has the money and it has the spirit, and it has the authority under the Constitution to act for the general welfare of the people. It has, therefore, the right to expend the money and to show to all the mining bureaus of the States and to all the State authorities the correct methods to pursue in order to save the lives of their miners.

"As Secretary Fisher has said, ultimately this must come home to the individual miner; ultimately we must depend upon his attention to the safety of himself and his fellows.

"We are a great nation. We know it because we admit it. We have a most intelligent population. But there are some defects that with a microscope

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you can discover, and one is a certain sort of security about ourselves that we are not going to be hurt, and that we can look out for ourselves. Now, we want to get over the idea that the force of gravity and the force of explosion do not apply to American citizens. We want to get into our heads the idea that we must take precaution if we would save life, and we want to impress that upon the miners who themselves are exposed in the mines. It requires discipline; it requires instruction; it requires experience. We have miners who have all. We must enforce this lesson through the State agencies, and the miners must be taught to save themselves, with the information and the appliances that the government and the States should furnish them. Hence the importance of this movement.

"I am glad to see here the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Governor of West Virginia, those great mining States. I am glad to see here the head and the moving spirit of the Red Cross, Miss Mabel Boardman, who sees in the tremendous loss of life and limb, due to these accidents, an opportunity for the application of the resources of that great association to help mankind. And I am glad to have the Secretary of the Interior here with his energy and force, and also the head of the Bureau of Mines, who is making such progress in developing the secrets of explosives in order that we can learn how to use them without hurting ourselves.

"I do not know an occasion that is more important in the development of industry than this one right here in Pittsburgh, this hive of industry. It develops that sort of conservatism, that sort of security, that sort of insurance against accident and loss of life that all common-sense men ought to embrace. We must stamp out the spirit of carelessness, that happy-go-lucky idea, which I am afraid is too common with Americans generally.

"I feel it a great honor to address these worthy miners, who are conscious of what can be done, and are anxious to excel in saving the lives of their fellowmen and of themselves and in taking care of the wounded and the unfortunate. It is an inspiring sight to see how they have learned to make themselves ready-made surgeons. It is an inspiring sight to see men take their lives in their hands by entering such a hell as that over there in that black tube. It is an inspiring sight to see them bring out their fellows who have been unfortunate, revive them and bring them back to useful lives again.

"And now it becomes my happy and fortunate function to present to the representatives of the miners who have been engaged in this exhibition, and who in previous trials have demonstrated their skill, these medals and First-Aid packages presented by the Red Cross Association as an evidence of its sincere appreciation."

After finishing his speech, Mr. Taft presented to Major Charles Lynch, representing the Red Cross, the medals and First Aid boxes provided by that association for all teams participating. These were in turn given to the teams, which marched past the stand saluting the President.

The importance of this demonstration can hardly be overestimated, so far as the promotion of First Aid instruction in the coal mining regions is concerned. Naturally the presence of the President, his manifest interest, his speech and his presentation of the prizes, dignified the occasion in a manner that could have been accomplished in no other way. This will be something that will always be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to participate. A much larger number of miners will eventually be reached, however, in fact nearly all the coal miners of the United States, so generally were the different coal mining sections represented at the demonstration. Each team on its return home will, of course, excite great interest through its entire district. Moreover, many of the papers devoted to the coal mining industry have

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published accounts of the demonstration. Next year, therefore, should see even more interest in the humane work which the Red Cross is trying to do through the agency of First Aid to the Injured.

The companies and teams that participated in the demonstration which are certainly worthy of permanent record were as follows:

Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, Windber, Pa., W. R. Calverley, General Superintendent. 1. Squad No. 1—Capt William Brownlee, John Swanson, Ralph Gibson, Nelson Smith and H. E. Good; 2, Squad No. 2—Capt. George Grove, E. E. Fivecoat, Joseph Bosco, J. Kreger, E. H. Scurfield and Griff Llewellyn. 3. Squad No. 3—Capt. J. C. Nedrow, J. L. Swanson, Willie F. Ream, Edmond Williams, Bert Sprague and Lewis Berkey. 4. Junior squad

THE ROSLYN, WASHINGTON, TEAM AT THE NATIONAL FIRST AID DEMONSTRATION, PITTSBURGH, PA., OCTOBER 31, 1911.

—Capt. Edward Breyback, Stewart Lape, Pierson Lewis, J. W. Walker, James Down and James Jones.

Cabin Creek Y. M. C. A. team, Decota, W. Va, C. A. Cabell, President. 5. Capt. E. B. Pierce, John Knight, William Smith, Ben Jones and W. A. Gilchrist.

Consolidation Coal Company, Fairmont, W. Va., George T. Watson, Vice-President and General Manager. 6. Squad No. 1—Capt. A. W. Hesse, Frank K. Day, L. A. Riggs, G. J. Altstetter, Homer Bell and E. S. Bonnett. H. V. Hesse, Manager, Frostberg, Md. 7. Squad No. 2—Capt. David Morgan, Daniel Porter, William Hendley, Arthur Jenkins, Alexander Neal, T. Price (subject).

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, Scranton, Pa., R. A. Phillips, Superintendent Coal Mining Department. 8. Brisbin Colliery Squad

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—Capt. John Pierce, James Higgin, Frank Jones, John Schroder, George Bennett and Arthur Bennett (subject). 9. Woodward Colliery Squad—Capt. Benjamin Lewis, Neil McCole, John Smith, David Phillips, Edwin William and W. Martin, Jr. (subject).

Dunbar Furnace Company, Dunbar, Pa., Stuart B. Marshall, General Superintendent; John T. Greaves, Sr., Superintendent. 10. Capt. John T. Bradley, Harry Bradley, John Stannis, George Greaves and John W. Greaves, Jr.

Ellsworth Collieries Company, Ellsworth, Pa., W. A. Luce, General Manager. 11. Squad No. 1—Capt. E. C. Roberts, Peter Playfair, T. C. Coughlir, R. D. Maize, Fred Shilling and James Kinsey (subject). 12. Squad No. 2—Capt. Fred Gullick, John North, Charles Davis, John Blytheway, Edward Ammon and Daniel Leahy (subject). 13. Squad No. 3—Capt. George Lindsay, John Lindsay, Frank Feeney, Dave Roach, John Hughes and Joe Lindsay (subject).

Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., C. F. Huber, Vice-President and General Manager; Dr. F. L. McKee, Surgeon in charge. 14. Capt. W. H. Evans, N. J. Connolly, Daniel Lewis, Raymond Lewis, William Craig and Neil V. Gallagher (subject).

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Lansford, Pa., Baird Snyder, Jr., General Superintendent. 15. Capt. Joseph Sweeney, John Boyle, Robert Sinyard, Alexander Jones, Bernard Cunning, John Priestly, Alexander Gibson.

Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., S. D. Warriner, Vice-President and General Manager. 16. Squad No. 1—Harper G. Minnich, William Burke, John Wilson, Thomas Lamb, Alfred Ledicote and Anthony Garvey. 17. Squad No. 2. Deringer Colliery.W. H. Davies, Superintendent—Capt. Ernest Crabtree, Simon Fellin, Joseph Fellin, Henry Bankeri, Oscar Brobst and Isaac Morgan.

Miller Coal Company, Portage, Pa., J. H. Buckwalter, Superintendent. 18. Capt. E. G. Miles, G. W. Buckwalter, Harry McQuillen, Raymond Swanson and Felix Boura.

Northwestern Improvement Company, Tacoma, Wash., C. R. Claghorn, General Manager, Coal Mining Department. 19. Capt. James Bagley, John Parker, John Hutchinson, Sam McCullough and James Pascoe.

Oliver and Snider Steel Company, Oliver, Pa., Fred G. Keighley, General Superintendent. 20. Capt. Lewis Smitley, Thomas Lalley, John Tomash, John Kinic, James Bradee and William Lalley.

Pennsylvania Coal Company, Scranton, Pa., Capt. W. A. May, General Manager; Dr. F. F. Arndt, Surgeon in charge. 21. Capt. William Creedon, Harry Houston, George Kellam, Charles Warren, William Simmons and Michael Burke (subject).

Parrish Coal Company, Plymouth, Pa., W. G. Thomas, General Manager. 22. Capt. Thomas G. Maggs, Samuel Valentine, Harry Trebilcox, William J. Jones, John Metal and Walter Davis (subject).

Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Pottsville, Pa., W. J. Richards, Vice President and General Manager; Dr. George H. Halberstadt, Surgeon in charge. 23. Wadesville Colliery—Capt. George Rubright, Joseph Griffiths, William Raybold, Samuel P. Ray and John Hale (subject).

Pittsburgh-Buffalo Co., Marianna Mines, Marianna, Pa., S. C. Reynolds, Superintendent. 24. Capt. Sim Reynolds, Charles Sweet, Charles Waine, J. T. Reynolds, Earl Schrum, Charles Warrick.

Pittsburgh Coal Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., G. W. Schluederberg, General Manager; McDonald district, Superintendent, L. C. Sarver. 25. Squad No. 1—Capt. S. W. Cramer, C. A. Nelson, C. A. Lawson, John Behling, Thomas Holleran and Thomas Webber (subject). 26. Finleyville district, Superintendent,

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James Porter. Squad No. 2—Capt. Alex. Waugh, John Bowles, Thomas McManus, Edward Lewis, William Feick and Robert Duke (subject). 27. West Newton district, Superintendent, John Hauser. Squad No. 2—Capt. Fred Jarvis, George M. Sterner, William Scott, Henry Hall, William Berger and Peter Dorlan (subject). 28 Carnegie district, Superintendent, Henry Cattley. Squad No. 4 Capt. Ralph Bradley, Joseph Logue, O. C. Trimmer, Daniel Strang. James C. Barr and George Wilson (subject). 29. Whitsett district, Superintendent, William Kelvington. Squad No. 5 Capt. John Prebest, Burt Ramsey, John Stiffy, Roy E. Fox, Rock Colland and Walter Stiffy (subject).

Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., W. W. Keefer, President. 30. Castle Shannon district, Superintendent, John Mahoney.

PITTSBURG FIRST AID CONTEST, 1911

Capt. James Creehan, John Schneider, Richard Donnley, Joseph Kagle, Thomas Delaney and Charles Kurtz (subject).

Portage Coal Mining Company, Portage, Pa., H. A. Tompkins, Superintendent. 31. Capt. John Sweeney, William Filer, William Campbell, Edward Lamb and Rudolph Canyok.

Republic Iron and Steel Company, Republic, Pa., W. H. E. Royce, General Superintendent; W. A. Perry, Superintendent. 32. Capt. Logan Ross, Joseph Patterson, Charles F. Mills, John Laick, Frank Kabulish and Dale Titus (subject).

Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company, Punxsutawney, Pa., A W. Calloway, General Superintendent. 33. Capt. George Facemyer, Alexander Warden, Andrew Volinsky, Robert Patterson, Joseph Poydok and Daniel McElhatten (subject).

Spring Valley Coal Company, Spring Valley, Ill., S. M. Dalzell, General

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Manager; J. H. Luther, Assistant to the General Manager. 34. Capt. Anton Loeffler, George Condie, Edward Grossman, Michael Robouck, Charles Savio and Anton Chiado (subject).

Stearns Coal and Lumber Company, Stearns, Ky., J. E. Butler, Superintendent. 35. Capt. Tom Strunk, Reason Cecil, George Phillips, Burg Cecil, William Miller and George Humble (subject).

Sunday Creek Company, Poston, Ohio, Field Scott, Superintendent. 36. Capt. John Clark, James Taylor, Thomas McHarg, William Pritchard, James Williams and Hugh Stewart.

Susquehanna Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Robert A. Quinn, Manager. 37. Capt. Peter Murphy, Frank Bonsock, Stanley Prush, George Perkins, Elias Negosh and Andrew Barron.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala., Edward Coxe, General Superintendent. 38. Ensley district, Superintendent, J. M. McHugh. Capt. A. H. Verchot, Francis Brawley, J. F. Brown, William Flynn, Hugh Lynch and Sandy Reid (subject).

Tower Hill-Connellsville Coke Company, Uniontown, Pa., L. W. Fogg, General Manager. 39. Capt. H. O. Milward, Fulmer Neilson, John Action, William E. Melkrantz and Henry Miller.

Stag Canon Fuel Company, Dawson, N. M., T. H. O'Brien, General Manager. 40. Capt. Winfield Smock, Robert Bossfield, W. E. Bayley, Jack McLaughlin, Edward Thomas and Frank Dazzo (subject).

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS, JANUARY 1, 1912

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

By MAJOR GENERAL GEO. W. DAVIS, U. S. A., *Chairman.*

ON behalf and by direction of the Central Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of the Red Cross during the past year together with certain other papers.

Legal Status of the Corporation.

This was not changed during the year, but the Congress of the United States, by act approved March 3, 1911, conferred upon the President authority to detail an officer from the Medical Corps of the Army to have charge of the First Aid Department of Red Cross work. In pursuance of this authorizaiton, Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, was detailed to the duty specified, and that officer became the official head of First Aid work, a position which he had voluntarily filled for some time previously. The service is rendered without salary or travel expense to the Red Cross.

By-Laws and Regulations.

The regulations adopted by the Board of Incorporators, December 6, 1910, for the management and control of the Endowment Fund were put into operation, and the Board of Trustees having charge of those funds held its first meeting on February 6, 1911. At the annual meeting of the Incorporators held on December 5, 1911, the regulations for the management and control of the Endowment Fund that were adopted on December 6, 1910, were amended by the incorporation of a provision defining the rule applicable to govern the action of the Board in paying into the General Fund of the Red Cross the income of the Endowment Fund derived from the interest earned on investments.

There has been no such change during the year in the By-Laws or regulations for state and local bodies.

State Boards.

These have taken the place of the former State branches in every State of the Union, except Pennsylvania; there is one in the District of Columbia, one in Porto Rico, and one in the Philippines. The Boards have promptly responded to appeals for assistance in the case of disasters occuring in their respective States.

Chapters.

Not as much progress as was hoped for in the formation of Chapters has yet been accomplished, this mainly because the principal efforts of the Central Committee have been directed to measures to perfect the business methods of the National organization and in the conduct of a general propaganda for

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the expansion of the Endowment Fund. It is the confident expectation of the Central Committee that in the immediate future a better and more efficient organization of some of the local Chapters will be effected and new centers of local activity created where they do not now exist. Chapters now exist in Beyrut Syria; Tabriz, Persia: Tangier, Morocco; Kiangan, China, and Constantinople, Turkey, composed principally of American citizens. The total number of Chapters is now 87.

The Quarterly Bulletin.

This publication has continued, and at a reduced cost as compared with the past, and it is believed with increased usefulness. An edition of 18,000 is now printed and distributed.

Relief Operations.

The National Director has been continuously and most usefully employed in discharging the very important duties of his position. Many of the railway systems, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, have accorded to him free transportation over their lines, and this has spared the Red Cross treasury a very considerable expense and testifies the appreciation of the railway officers of Red Cross work.

The general supervision of relief operations is assigned to certain Boards composed of persons of known ability and zeal in the respective branches of relief work. The annual reports of these Boards are herewith submitted as covering all important proceedings.

The National Relief Board.
The International Relief Board.
The War Relief Board.

There are also submitted herewith the following annual statements respecting financial transactions:

The Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Red Cross.
The Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund.

San Francisco Relief.

It will be remembered that at the close of the year 1910 the balance of Red Cross funds remaining unexpended for San Francisco Relief was $98,522.18. This included securities at interest amounting to the face value of $52,000, the cost of which was $49,597.50. At that time the available cash amounted to $48,820.40. In April there was expended for printing the report of San Francisco Relief the sum of $369.33, and on September 25th there was remitted to the Board of Trustees of the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, in San Francisco, Cal., the sum of $50,365.66, which included $1,914.59 of interest earnings on bank balances and the invested funds to September 25, 1911. On December 9, 1911, there was forwarded to the same Board of Trustees the securities above referred to representing the cash investment of $49,597.50. On December 31, 1911, $582.19 in cash was forwarded to San Francisco, this amount representing a delayed remittance received December 6th by the Red Cross, and this transaction has closed the San Francisco Relief account showing a total of all Red Cross funds, and securities at cost, remitted and expended on account of the San Francisco earthquake and fire of $3,067,993.33.

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Warning Placards.

Of these printed cards containing suggestions to prevent accidents on railway and trolley lines, of which over 100,000 were issued and displayed last year, a large additional number has since been distributed.

Red Cross Christmas Seals.

The campaign for 1910 resulted in the sale of seals to the face value of about $310,000. Of this sum 87½% was retained for tuberculosis work by the sales agents, who were in nearly all cases, anti-tuberculosis associations and Red Cross Chapters. The remaining 12½% sufficed to pay the expenses of the campaign conducted by the Red Cross and a gift of about $7,250 to the National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis.

For the campaign of 1911, which has been conducted on the same basis of apportionment of proceeds, 95,000,000 seals have been printed and distributed.

Ninth International Red Cross Conference.

This very important convocation, the ninth in the history of the Red Cross, will be held in this city from the 7th to the 17th of May, 1912. The Congress of the United States appropriated the sum of $20,000 to defray the expenses of this meeting, and a Conference Committee consisting of the National Director, the Chairman and one other member of the Central Committee, has been created, and charged with the work of organizing for the Conference and preparing for receiving the delegates. Also by authority of Congress an eligible site in one of the public parks for a Red Cross Exposition Building has been authorized, upon which to erect a temporary building wherein will be displayed recent inventions designed for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in war and other appliances and displays illustrative of the work of the Red Cross in our own and foreign countries. The plans and specifications for a suitable pavilion in which to hold this exposition have been prepared.

Illegal Use of the Red Cross Emblem.

In nearly every instance of the misuse of our emblem and name, friendly correspondence with the users has shown that such use is generally due to ignorance of the law, and when the statute applicable is made known the improper display of the insignia is at once discontinued. The situation is somewhat embarrassed by the fact that a very considerable number of individuals, firms and corporations are recognized by the statute as having established previous to the incorporation of the American Red Cross in 1905 the right to label their merchandise with the Red Cross as a trade mark, but an explanation of this fact to the misusers of the emblem is usually sufficient to make plain the difference between those who have and those who have not a right to use our symbol. The officers of the government whose duty it is to register trade marks now invariably refuse to recognize by registration any mark that contemplates a display of the Red Cross or that resembles it.

Quite recently a fine of $20 and imprisonment in the workhouse for 30 days was imposed by a Municipal Judge on two persons who had been masquerading as Red Cross nurses and fradulently collecting money as such.

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Criminal proceedings have been instituted by the United States on the advice of the Counselor of the Red Cross in another case, where, after a warning pointing out the infraction of the law by an organization styled "The National Hospital Association," the disuse of a very close imitation of the Red Cross was refused.

Necrology.

During the year the following deaths have occured among the Incorporators:

Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith.
Mr. William T. Wardwell.
Surgeon-General Walter Wyman.

The General Board.

Should all authorized to participate in the transactions of the Board at its annual meetings avail themselves of the privilege the representation would be as follows:

Incorporators named in charter and their successors	60
Incorporators named by the President	5

Members of Committees and Boards not included in the foregoing:

Central Committee	10
National Relief Board	9
War Relief Board	9
International Relief Board	7
State Board Delegates	47
Chapter Delegates	87
Institutional Delegates	17
State Nursing Delegates	30
Total	281

Date of Annual Meeting.

The act of Congress approved January 5, 1905, which incorporated the American Red Cross provides that the Annual Meeting of the Incorporators, their associates and successors who are herein referred to as the General Board, should be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December of each year, which is the date for the annual meeting of the Congress. Many members of this Red Cross General Board are also members of Congress or of one or more National organizations which hold their annual meetings in Washington on the same day or a date soon to follow the day prescribed in the act of Congress.

It was the wish, unanimously expressed by the General Board at its last meeting, that the Congress be asked to change this date to the Wednesday preceding the second Thursday in December of each year, so that a larger attendance could be secured than is now possible on account of other important engagements of the members of the General Board.

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REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RELIEF BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1911

By ERNEST P. BICKNELL, *Secretary of Board.*

WHILE the relief work of the Red Cross in the United States has not been marked by any gigantic disaster of overshadowing importance, the record for the year indicates widespread activity affecting many localities. It is believed that this record shows a growing tendency on the part of the public to look to the Red Cross for leadership in emergency relief work. This is regarded as distinctly encouraging, although it is but a beginning of what the Red Cross hopes to bring about in time. The amount of cash contributions to relief work given by the Red Cross during the year tells only half the story of activity. In the case of the more important disasters in the United States, the Red Cross performed a very large amount of organizing and administrative work, extending in some instances over a period of several months. In other instances, where the Red Cross gave little or no money, its advice and direction were sought in the organizing of relief measures.

Minnesota Forest Fires.—The beginning of the year covered by this report found the Red Cross in the midst of extensive relief operations in Northern Minnesota following the great forest fires which devastated about sixteen hundred square miles of territory in that section of the country. That work of relief continued through the greater part of the winter of 1910-11. The administration was under the direct control of a committee of the State Red Cross Board in Minnesota.

The National Director spent some weeks in the fire-swept territory, assisting in the organization of emergency relief and the preparation of a plan for the rehabilitation of those who had lost their homes. The relief fund, raised almost entirely in Minnesota by the Minnesota State Board, amounted to about $90,000.00. The manner in which these relief operations were conducted form an admirable illustration of the value of such a Board in any State. The prestige and experience of the national organization in combination with the active interest and local control of the people of the State led to results of a most gratifying character. Governor Eberhart's interesting account of this work makes further reference to it in this report unnecessary.

Washington Place Fire.—On March 25th occurred the Shirtwaist Factory Fire in New York City. The Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee of the New York Institutional Member of the American Red Cross took prompt measures for the organization of relief. This Committee was instantly recognized by all interested as the proper body to administer the relief funds which were collected. The total amount of the fund was $103,649.00. The full report of this relief work which has been given by Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the Committee in charge, makes any further reference to the work in this report unnecessary.

Scranton Mine Distaster.—On April 7, 1911, an explosion occurred in the Pancoast Mine at Throop, a suburb of Scranton, Pennsylvannia, in which 73 men were killed. A local relief committee, with the Mayor of Scranton, as Chairman, was immediately formed and took full charge of relief measures. On April 14th the National Director of the Red Cross met with the Relief Committee in Scranton and discussed methods for the distribution of funds. A system of pensions and allotments prepared by the Red Cross for the Mine Disaster at Cherry, Illinois, in 1909. was considered and eventually adopted by the Scranton Committee. It is of interest to know in this connection that several of the largest contributors to the Scranton fund, in forwarding their

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subscriptions, recommended the adoption of the Cherry plan of relief. One contributor of $10,000 conditioned his contribution upon the adoption of this plan. The total fund raised for relief at Scranton was about $92,000.00, of which the Red Cross gave $1,021.00.

Bangor, Maine, Fire.—A fire which destroyed a portion of the business and residential sections of Bangor occurred on the night of April 30th, causing a loss estimated at about two million dollars. The homes of 285 families were destroyed, but fortunately most of these homes belonged to families in good circumstances. The National Director of the Red Cross visited Bangor on May 2nd, conferred with the Mayor and members of the local committee and attended a public meeting called to consider proper steps to be taken for the relief of distress. A fund of about $30,000 was subscribed, chiefly by the people of Bangor. The Mayor expressed the sentiment of the community in thanking the Red Cross for its offer of assistance but stated, as was quite evident, that the local committee and local resources were sufficient to meet the emergency.

Mexican Border Troubles.—During the progress of the revolutionary uprising in Mexico last winter and spring much fighting between the regular troops and the revolutionaries occurred along the International Boundary between Mexico and the United States. Neither of the contending forces was at that time equipped to properly care for wounded and sick soldiers. The destruction of property incident to the warfare and the alarm felt by the Mexican people within the area of conflict plunged many non-combatants into destitution or drove them from their homes to take refuge on the United States side of the line. As a measure of humanity the American Red Cross undertook to meet the demand for surgical and medical care and relief of destitution at those points along the border where the distress was most urgent. The San Diego (California) Chapter of the Red Cross gave prompt and adequate assistance, in cooperation with the military forces of the United States stationed in Southern California, to sick and wounded soldiers and provided temporary shelter, foor and clothing for destitute civilians from Mexico who crossed the border.

At Douglas, Arizona, a Committee of physicians and citizens was organized into a Red Cross Chapter and rendered similar service at that point.

The most important military operations which occurred near the International Boundary were those incident to the capture of the city of Juarez which lies upon the banks of the Rio Grande directly opposite the city of El Paso, Texas. Here, a strong committee of surgeons and citizens was appointed by the American Red Cross to work in conjunction with and under the general direction of Col. E. Z. Steever, commanding the American troops stationed at El Paso. This committee not only provided for wounded Mexicans of both armies in a temporary hospital in El Paso but, after the capture of Juarez by revolutionary troops, entered the Mexican city by invitation of General Francisco I. Madero and organized three temporary hospitals, took charge of sanitary regulations for the entire community, isolated cases of smallpox and typhus fever which were discovered and, by many other energetic measures, endeavored to restore normal conditions of health to the population.

The National Director of the Red Cross spent some time in El Paso and Juarez in connection with this work. About the middle of May a strong force of physicians and nurses was sent by the Mexican National Red Cross to Juarez, and about the same time another group of physicians and nurses, also from the city of Mexico, arrived, representing a temporary organization known as the Mexican White Cross. After a series of consultations a general

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conference was held in the temporary capital which had been established by General Madero, between the representatives of the American Red Cross and the two Mexican organizations. This conference was attended also by representatives of the provisional government established by General Madero. After a full discussion of the situation, it was decided that in view of the arrival of the physicians and nurses from the city of Mexico, the services of the American Red Cross were no longer necessary. The American surgeons and nurses thereupon withdrew from active connection with the work of relief. The El Paso Committee of the American Red Cross was not at that time disbanded but, at the invitation of the provisional Mexican government, agreed to serve as an advisory committee to the Mexican relief forces. In an interview between General Madero and the National Director of the American Red Cross the Mexican leader expressed the gratitude of his people to the American Red Cross for its prompt and adequate assistance in the emergency which had arisen.

In its various relief operations along the Mexican border the American Red Cross expended $5,167.

Hail Storm in Alabama and Georgia.—The remarkably heavy storm of hail on July 4, 1911, destroyed a large part of the growing crops, chiefly cotton and corn, in an area of about sixteen square miles in Lee County, Alabama, and Harris County, Georgia. Much the greater part of the damage was inflicted on the Alabama side of the line. Appeals were made to the American Red Cross for assistance. Under instructions from the National Relief Board, the Red Cross Institutional Member at Atlanta, Georgia, sent a representative to the scene of the disaster. This representative found an efficient local committee already organized and in view of the fact that the extent of the disaster was less serious than was at first reported, it was deemed unnecessary for the Red Cross to contribute to the relief fund. No lives or homes were lost in this disaster. The loss fell heaviest upon some thirty-three farmers whose crops were ruined.

Forest Fires in Michigan.—In the month of July, 1911, serious forest fires destroyed numerous lives and much property in the Eastern part of Michigan. A local relief committee was organized by the citizens of Bay City which was the nearest populous community to the scene of the fire. Money contributed from all parts of Michigan was placed in the hands of this committee. The Red Cross State Board of Minnesota, desiring to contribute to the relief of the sufferers in a neighboring State, asked authority of the Central Committee of the Red Cross to contribute $2,500 to the Michigan Relief Fund. This authority was granted by the Central Committee and the amount mentioned was promptly forwarded from the State Board of Minnesota to the Red Cross State Board of Michigan. This example of the reciprocal relations and unity of interest between the Red Cross State Boards in different States was a cause of general satisfaction and a means of strengthening the ties of friendship between the people of two great States.

Smallpox in Alaska.—During the summer of 1911 a severe epidemic of smallpox broke out among the natives of a group of villages in Alaska. Missionaries from the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, through their national headquarters in New York, appealed to the Red Cross for a supply of vaccine. The Red Cross sent an ample supply of vaccine, the cost of which amounted to $123.50.

South Carolina Storm.—On August 27, 1911, a severe storm of wind caused widespread damage along the coast of South Carolina. Heavy losses were

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inflicted in the city of Charleston, and the low lying shore and islands suffered keenly from both wind and water. The people of South Carolina expressed the desire to care for the distress caused by the storm without calling upon the Red Cross for help. Later, however, in response to specific appeals the Red Cross appropriated the sum of $500 to be distributed among the sufferers on Capers Island and St. Helena Island. The interesting report made by Hon. A. C. Kaufman, Acting President of the South Carolina State Board of the Red Cross, makes it unnecessary to speak in greater detail in this report concerning this subject.

Breaking of the Dam at Austin, Pennsylvania.—With a population of about 2,000, the town of Austin, Pa., occupied a narrow valley in the mountains of Northern Pennsylvania. The level floor of the valley, upon which the principal part of the town stood, was about one-eighth of a mile wide. A narrow fringe of houses had crept up the steep slopes of the mountains on either side, but all of the business section and probably 90% of the residence section occupied the floor of the valley. About a mile above the town stood the extensive mills of the Bayless Pulp Company and just above the mills a great concrete dam extended across the valley, forming a lake from which the pulp mill obtained its water supply. This dam was about 600 feet long and 40 feet high.

On the afternoon of September 30th the dam suddenly gave way under an unusual pressure of water above, as a result of heavy rains. A man near the dam at the moment hurried to the nearest telephone and notified the telephone exchange of what had occurred. The girls in the exchange gave the alarm as swiftly as possible by means of the telephone system with the result that most of the people of the town escaped to the hills. Seventy-six persons, however, were killed. The floor of the valley was swept clean by the rush of water. The wreckage of the houses was deposited in chaotic drifts and heaps along the bed of the valley as the water subsided.

By the prompt and effective action of the Governor and Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania a strong force of physicians, nurses, sanitary engineers, State police and laborers was hurried to the scene of the disaster. The National Director of the Red Cross reached Austin on the morning of October first at the same time that the first of the State relief forces arrived there. The promptness and thoroughness with which the State authorities took charge of the emergency relief made it unnecessary for the Red Cross to take any immediate action. No appeal to the general public for relief contributions was made by the Pennsylvania State authorities, although appeals were made by the Mayor of Austin and also by he Mayor of the village of Costello which, situated a few miles below Austin, suffered considerably from the flood. To supplement the action of the State authorities a local committee was formed of substantial business and professional men from the cities and towns near Austin. The State authorities devoted themselves primarily to clearing away the ruins, recovering the bodies, establishing sanitary measures, etc., while the local committee took charge of the distribution of food supplies, clothing, etc. After about two weeks the State authorities withdrew, leaving the local committee in charge of the relief operations. The American Red Cross joined hands with the local committee, making the administrative agents of the committee its own agents as well. A satisfactory method of relief distribution was established, providing for a careful census and registration of sufferers and an intelligent study of their needs. Records and accounts were kept in accordance with the methods required and upon forms supplied by the Red Cross. The relief work has gone forward efficiently and as adequately as possible with the small relief fund obtained. The total fund received by the local committee was about $36,000, of which $1,748 was contributed through the Red

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Cross, although this organization did not issue an appeal. Unfortunately the Red Cross has not completed the organization of a State Board in Pennsylvania. There is little doubt that if a State Board had been in existence at the time of this disaster its services would have been extremely valuable and its appeals for relief contributions would have brought a return much larger than the fund which was actually collected. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that on the occasion of the Cherry Mine Disaster the appeal of the Governor of Illinois, as President of the State Red Cross Board, brought a return of $101,000; while, in the case of the Minnesota Forest Fires, the appeal of Governor Eberhart, as President of the State Red Cross Board, brought a fund of $90,000.

Breaking of the Dam at Black River Falls, Wisconsin.—A large water power dam near the town of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, gave way on October 6th, causing serious property damage in the town, although but one life was lost. In this case the Wisconsin State Board of the Red Cross was not called into action. The Governor of Wisconsin appointed a committee to take charge of relief operations. Acting under instructions of the National Relief Board of the Red Cross, a representative of the Institutional Member in Minneapolis went to Black River Falls and conferred with the relief committee concerning relief measures, and the following day, at the request of the Governor of Wisconsin, prepared a written outline of relief measures and methods for the use of the committee. The Red Cross also supplied its regular record forms for the committee's work. In this instance no contribution was made by the Red Cross to the relief fund.

Red Cross Relief in the Philippines and Canal Zone.—In adddition to the relief work by the American Red Cross within the continental boundaries of the United States two notable instances of relief work occurred during the year following the Mt. Taal volcanic eruption in the Island of Luzon, near Manila, and a serious fire which occurred in the city of Colon, Panama, adjoining the Panama Canal Zone.

Mt. Taal Eruption.—On January 30, 1911, occurred the Mt. Taal Eruption, causing the death of 1,335 persons. The number of houses destroyed was 543 and the persons left homeless 1,021. About 200 persons were injured. The Philippine Board of the Red Cross took prompt charge of relief operations under the direction of Governor-General Forbes, President of the Board. The Central Committee of the Red Cross forwarded a contribution of $1,000 to the relief fund and the Philippine Board raised through its own efforts in the Islands more than $15,000.00. The disaster was dramatic and terrible in the extreme and because of the comparative inaccessibility of the region in which it occurred the relief work was carried on under great difficulties. It has been a source of extreme gratification to the Red Cross that it had a strong and effective organization in the Philippines ready for action at a moment's notice.

Colon (Panama) Fire.—On May 27, 1911, a fire which broke out in the city of Colon destroyed the homes of about 3,000 people. The Canal Zone Chapter of the American Red Cross, under the leadership of its Chairman, Lieut.-Col. C. A. Devol, U. S. A., took instant charge of the organization of relief. The Government of Panama immediately appropriated $5,000 for the relief fund and placed the amount in the hands of the Red Cross for distribution. Temporary shelter was provided and rations to the number of about 18,000 were issued. Clothing, dry-goods, hardware, tools, etc., were also distributed, including a large number of sewing machines. Relief was supplied to a total of 1,711 persons and the entire expenditure for relief purposes was $5,901.65.

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Summary.—As is evident from the foregoing, the relief operations of the year which came under the direction of the National Relief Board involved constant and widely extended activity. In addition to the disasters which occurred during the year, relief operations, continued from preceding disasters, required attention.

The pension system established for the sufferers from the Cherry Mine disaster has continued in steady and satisfactory operation throughout the year. A similar pension system established for the assistance of sufferers from the Mulga and Palos Mine Disasters near Birmingham, Alabama, continued during several months of 1911.

The Trustees of the San Francisco Relief Fund have continued to carry out such relief operations during the year as were outlined after a thorough investigation of conditions by the National Director of the Red Cross who spent some weeks in San Francisco in January and February, 1911.

A recapitulation of the expenditures of relief funds in the United States, wholly or partially by the Red Cross, during the year embraced in this report, may be stated as follows:

Relief funds contributed this year and expended wholly by the Red Cross	$227,013.65
Relief funds contributed this year, in the expenditure of which the Red Cross has participated	128,000.00
Relief funds contributed in preceding years but in process of expenditure this year wholly or partially by the Red Cross, about	455,000.00
Total relief expenditures of the year, in the United States, administered wholly or partially by the Red Cross, about,	810,000.00

THE TRIANGLE WAIST FACTORY FIRE

FOREWORD BY ROBERT W. DE FOREST, VICE-PRESIDENT AMERICAN RED CROSS AND CHAIRMAN AMERICAN RED CROSS EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

To those who are only interested in the social aspects of the Washington Place disaster, and in the distribution of relief to its victims, the following account of the relief work consequent upon it will suffice and may be deemed an informal report of the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee of the New York Charity Organization Society. To those who are also interested in the efficient working of the recent affiliation between the National Red Cross and local charity organization societies, and who are anxious to store up the lessons of such cooperation for use under similar conditions in the future, this foreword is appropriately addressed, and it may be read either before or after reading the detailed account which follows it.

A disaster which caused the death of 145 people, and injuries more or less serious to some 70 more, even if it occured in a city in which charity is so efficiently organized as in the city of New York might well be deemed a calamity of sufficient importance to invoke Red Cross action. That it did was the judgment alike of the Red Cross Committee of the local society and of the National Director of the Red Cross. That conclusion was reached on the morning following the disaster. Conference was immediately had with the Mayor of New York as being the most appropriate authority to issue an appeal

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for special contributions, and arrangements were perfected whereby the Mayor's appeal and the appeal of the Red Cross Chapter appeared simultaneously in all the newspapers of the city on the following morning. It should be noted that both these appeals requested that contributions be made to the Treasurer of the Red Cross irrespective of where they were actually received, whether at the Mayor's office or elsewhere. No special Committee was appointed to solicit funds. The appeal of the Mayor was so generously answered that upwards of $103,000 was received within a few days and the Committee were able to state that they deemed further contributions unnecessary. Public confidence in this alliance between the National Red Cross and the local Charity Organization Society was thus demonstrated, and all relief funds except those collected by or through the trade unions were concentrated in the hands of the Red Cross Treasurer. Relief measures were immediate. An office was provided and opened on the first secular day following the disaster, an experienced corps of visitors was assembled and every family known to have suffered was visited and its immediate needs met within the first day or at most two days. Nor was the corps of visitors recruited entirely from the ranks of the New York or Brooklyn charity organization societies. The United Hebrew Charities and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor were equally called upon and responded with equal promptness. The standing Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee of the local society met on the first secular day after the disaster, added to its numbers for purposes of this particular disaster representatives of the Jewish and Italian communities, to which race or nationality the victims of the disaster largely belonged, ratified the action taken by its officers before the meeting of the Committee and formulated the general scheme of relief which is outlined in the following account.

Taken in connection with previous local disasters in which the National Red Cross and local charity organization societies have cooperated since this affiliation, its wisdom and beneficent result would seem to be completely demonstrated. Except for general confidence in the National Red Cross as the receiver and disburser of relief moneys, no such concentration of relief contributions could presumably have occurred. They would have been collected by different societies or committees and could hardly have been placed under a single administration. Except for general confidence in the local Charity Organization Society itself and in the cooperation which would be brought about between it and other charitable agencies as the representative of the Red Cross in administering these relief moneys, there presumably would not have been any such concentration of relief administration. Except for the existence of the standing Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee of the local society, with the local organization behind it constantly ready for decision and action, there could have been no such prompt action. And except for the spirit of helpful cooperation between different societies and men of different creeds, which is increasingly manifest throughout our entire country, there could have been no such efficient corps of charity workers assembled to work together under a single control. Had the National Red Cross in Washington had no such local relations, however large and efficient a force it might have had on hand, such prompt action in the collection of money, and particularly in the administration of relief, would have been impossible. Distance alone would have made it impossible. It was the cooperation between the National and local societies which made that possible which is outlined in the report

The chief lesson in the relief work following upon this disaster is the advantage of immediate conclusions and prompt action. Immediately upon the occurrence of any such calamity a prompt appeal should be made for contributions, to be concentrated in the hands of the Red Cross. Conference

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should be immediately had with whoever should issue that appeal, whether it be the Governor of the State, or the Mayor of a city, or a Committee appointed by either, or a self-constituted Committee of citizens, or a local society or a local Chapter of the Red Cross The appeal should preferably come from those who politically represent the people of the State or city. Prompt steps should be taken to constitute as additional members of the standing Red Cross Relief Committee, for any particular calamity, those who by reason of nationality, race or otherwise have special interest in the relief measures and are able to give valuable judgment. Relief measures should be immediate. Within the limits of assured contributions money should be spent even before it is received, and all emergent needs should be met without hesitaion or delay The persons to be aided are not ordinary applicants for charity. But it is of the utmost importance that the relief fund should be so administered as not to undermine the self-dependence of its beneficiaries and reduce them to the ranks of relief seekers. The safeguards which should surround the disbursement of an emergency relief fund are different from those required in the routine work of a permanent relief agency, but they are, nevertheless, safeguards. The exceptional, temporary and emergent character of the relief work should determine the methods to be followed. Experience in analogous situations is, nevertheless, of the greatest value in discovering what emergent and exceptional methods are appropriate and desirable.

THE WORK OF EMERGENCY RELIEF*

By EDWARD T. DEVINE.

*[This admirable report has been considerably curtailed for use in THE BULLETIN. It is hoped, however, to publish it in full at a later date.—Editor BULLETIN.]

ON Saturday afternoon, March 25, only a few minutes before closing time, fire broke out on the eight floor of the building at 23 Washington Place, in the premises occupied by the Triangle Waist Company, and quickly spread to the ninth and tenth floors. There were four or five hundred persons on the three floors, most of them girls. One hundred and forty-five persons were killed, or so seriously injured that they died within a few days. The bulk of the relief problem was formed by the 135 families in which these 145 deaths occurred, though a few of them were found to need no help. There were also ten or twelve cases of serious injury which became known to the Red Cross, and about sixty of slight injuries and various degrees of nervous shock. Altogether we have records of 216 families, representing 252 persons who were in the fire, all but 3 of the 252 being employees, either of the Triangle Waist Company or of the Asch Building. The total number of employees represented on our records, including the cases of slight injury and even no injury at all, is not much more than half the total number of employees who were in the fire. This is eloquent testimony, especially in view of the size of the fund and the publicity accorded it, to the self-reliance of the group of workers affected.

Of the 135 families in which the 145 deaths occurred nearly three-fourths were Jewish, and all but three of the others were Italian. Not more than a dozen of the families in which there was a death had been known to the organized charities of the city, and only one or two, so far as we know, had received any appreciable charitable assistance. This independence, however, was not due to the economic efficiency of the head of the family. On the contrary, it was the exception when the family income was not a composite one, made up sometimes of several wages each insignificant in itself; and it was the exception, furthermore, when the father or the sons were important factors in the family

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income; while it was the rule that the family had been supported principally by the earnings of the danghters. In the family which lost half its members the three women were earning together $32 a week, the father and the grown son together not over $15. Whether the parents were in New York or in Europe, their reliance seemed to be on their daughters, rather than on their sons. As a rule the girls in these families earned more than the boys, but even when their brothers were older and equally or more efficient the girls seem to have carried more of the burden. Four young Italians came to the office one day to explain that their sixteen-year-old sister was the main support of their father and mother. A Russian boy of twenty-one, who earned more than his sister, stated without embarrassment that when he could not contribute his share for their joint remittance to Russia, his sister always made it up. In more than one Jewish family the girl was working in order that a brother might go through High School. At first, as we heard in one case after another that the girl whose life was lost had been "the main support of the family," we were a little incredulous, and made allowance for exaggeration natural to the occasion; but as more definite information confirmed the truth of the assertion in case after case, we were forced to accept the incredible fact that in these families the usual situation is that the father of forty or fifty, as well as of sixty, even if able-bodied, sits idle at home; that the boys not only contribute less to the family than the girls, but as a rule earn less; and that as soon as the young men become engaged to be married they easily shift their responsibility to the shoulders of younger sisters. Of course, we are not generalizing about the whole population represented by women who work in factories, and even among these families there were notable exceptions to this, as to almost any generalization. A young man was killed who for years had been the only support of a widowed mother and an invalid middle-aged sister. And marvelous stories of family devotion were uncovered, especially among the Jews, in which brothers and sisters equally made heroic efforts and almost unimaginable sacrifices to support parents in Europe, or to bring the family to America, one member after another, until they should be reunited. It is true, too, that the accident occurred just at the height of the season in that trade, so that the girls' earnings were probably at their maximum, and also the proportion of their contribution to the family income. Allowing for this, however, and for all the exceptions, it remains true that these families reveal, in a startlingly vivid way, the economic importance of the young woman wage-earner.

In this connection it is of interest to notice the other indications which we have of the standard of living in these families.

The range of rentals is not very different from that among families under the care of the Charity Organization Society, and the room over-crowding is equally great, although the aggregate family income is frequently thirty, forty, or fifty dollars per week. This is to be explained partly by the fact that these are for the most part recent immigrants, just establishing themselves here, many of the families being still in process of coming over, and therefore, at the period of greatest economizing. It is also true that most of the work is seasonal or irregular and that a week's possible income is far more than an actual average for a year would by any chance be.

Very few carried insurance, though one Italian girl had an endowment policy of $1,000, which had been given to her by her brother for a birthday present. A young Russian man also carried life insurance of $1,000, and a Russian girl who had $500 in the bank carried fire insurance to the amount of $200. Among the Jews membership in a fraternal society, which is the popular form of insurance among them, was not infrequent. Several bank accounts of two or three hundred dollars were heard of among the Jews. At least ten of the

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Italian girls were carrying savings in their clothing, and the alleged amounts ran up to a thousand dollars.

It was a disaster to excite the public sympathy to an extraordinary degree, and the natural form of expression for that sympathy was contribution of money. The fund which sprang into existence ("raised" is certainly not a suitable word to apply) was, in proportion to the economic distress occasioned by the disaster, unprecendented in liberality. When, at the end of four days, it had reached almost $65,000, the Red Cross Committee issued to the press the statement that they "thought it inexpedient to make any further appeal for funds, inasmuch as the amount already received, with what is likely to come in, will presumably be sufficient for the Committee's purpose." Contributions continued to come, however, until the Red Cross fund amounted to more than $103,000. The Union fund brought the grand total to about $120,000. This was almost the same amount as was contributed in consequence of the Slocum disaster in 1904, which caused nearly seven times as many deaths, and affected three or four times as many families, and the Slocum fund was considered at the time unnecessarily generous. It was much more per family than was available for the Monongah disaster, and nearly as much per family as the Cherry Relief Commission had at its disposal, and in both these cases the victims were for the most part heads of families.

This was the first occasion which had arisen in New York for testing the value of the affiliation arranged two years earlier between the American National Red Cross and the charity organization societies as its Institutional Members. The degree in which it made immediate and effective action possible and concentrated contributions and administrations has been extremely gratifying.

The fire occurred late Saturday afternoon. On Sunday Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee of the Charity Organization Society, called upon Mayor Gaynor and arranged with him for the immediate issue of an appropriate appeal for contributions in the name of the Red Cross, the Mayor himself heading the list of subscribers. All relief funds, with one exception, were consolidated with that of the Society's Red Cross Committee. Even the exception was more apparent than real because of the cooperation to which reference will be made later. Preliminary steps were taken on Sunday afternoon and evening, and an emergency office and furniture were supplied gratuitously by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Room 11 Arcade of the Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, at half-past eight Monday morning. Edward T. Devine took charge of this office and has remained in personal direction of the relief work.

The police lists of dead and injured were secured on Sunday, and before 10 o'clock on Monday morning a staff of visitors, office assistants, and stenographers had been recruited from the United Hebrew Charities, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Charity Organization Society. Visitors were in the field before noon. A record card was printed during the day and was ready for use Tuesday morning. By Wednesday night all the families on the police lists had been visited.

At the end of three weeks the emergency office was closed, and the Director continued the work from his office in the United Charities Building. Applications were received by mail, as well as at the Building, and in all 22 new cases were registered in the next four weeks. Ten weeks after the fire final action had been taken in three-fourths of the cases. Of those that remained some were receiving a monthly pension; others were working out important plans for the future, with the assistance of experienced advisers; and in others it was necessary to await information from remote villages in Europe before reaching a final decision.

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Two systematic visitations of every one on the police lists were made during the first week in addition to that of the Red Cross Committee, one by the Woman's Trade Union League, the other by the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the State Department of Labor, in conjunction with the North American Civic League for the Protection of Immigrants. In the latter investigation the visitors went in pairs, one representing each body. While the amount of visiting precipitated upon these families was no doubt excessive, there was at any rate complete cooperation among the three offices, and little harm resulted beyond the intrusion of an unnecessary number of strangers into these homes.

The Ladies' Waistmakers Union quite properly felt that the relief of its members should be given from its own fund. This fund, which was augmented by sums raised by *Forward* and other East Side papers, amounted to about $16,000. On the first day of the emergency work cooperative arrangements were made with the Union to leave in its hands the relief of all cases in which the victim had been a Union member, and also cases in which the Union had a special interest because of some member of the family who expected to continue in the trade. After 2 or 3 days the relief work of the Union was placed in the hands of Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, and experienced social worker. The relations between the Red Cross Committee and the Union have been absolutely satisfactory throughout. Mr. Mailly, the business agent of the Union, and Miss Dutcher attended the Red Cross conferences at which cases were discussed; the two offices were in constant communication by telephone and letter and personal visits, and the cases were handled on the same principles and in much the same way.

The Italian Consulate has been of great assistance in investigating the circumstances of the Italian families and making recommendations to the Red Cross Committee, and in helping us to carry out our decisions. Free transportation has been arranged by that office for the five families who have returned to Italy; money for relatives in Italy has been sent through the Consul-General, and one pension to a woman in Hoboken, N. J., has also been taken in charge by him.

The Jewish Colonization Association of Paris, through its representatives in different parts of Europe, has given important service by investigating the circumstances of the relatives of Jewish victims; and the American Consuls-General in Moscow, Vienna, and Buda-Pesth have courteously undertaken the responsibility for delivering into the proper hands the money appropriated for such families.

To the standing Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee of the Charity Organization Society were added for the purpose of this disaster, as the By-Laws of the Society provide, several persons whose experience and interests made their counsel of special value for this particular occasion, Leopold Plaut, President of the United Hebrew Charities; Lee K. Frankel, Assistant Secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and Dr. Antonio Stella, a representative of the Italian community.

The membership of the Society's standing committee is as follows: Robert W. de Forest, Chairman; Otto T. Bannard, Edward T. Devine, Mrs. John M. Glenn, Lloyd C. Griscom, Mrs. W. B. Rice. Ex-officio: Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. W. K. Draper.

The Committee did not undertake to consider individual cases, but at its first meeting, on Monday, March 27, authorized the Director to organize a Conference of experienced social workers for this purpose. This Conference consisted of Mrs. Glenn, Dr. Frankel, and Mr. Mulry, of the Committee; and

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in addition H. E. Adelman, Secretary of the Hebrew Free Burial Society; John A. Kingsbury, General Agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; William I. Nichols, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities; W. Frank Persons, Superintendent of the Charity Organization Society; Morris D. Waldman, Manager of the United Hebrew Charities, and Mr. Mailly and Miss Dutcher, representing the Union Relief Committee. Several meetings have been held, at which about half of the cases have been discussed individually, some of the more serious ones at considerable length and more than once. The final decision for action has rested with the Director, representing the General Committee.

The eighteen or twenty Brooklyn cases, by the express desire of the Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, were placed in the hands of that Bureau and disbursements from the Red Cross fund for these families have been made through the Bureau, on its recommendations.

The Red Cross staff has been made up chiefly of employees from several of the charitable societies of the city, and most of the visiting has been done by experienced men and women whose recommendations as to the amount and kind of relief have formed the basis of the decisions of the Director and the Committee. In the first few days some volunteer service was accepted, but it was found, as it has been found elsewhere, that an experienced visitor, even with no knowledge of the foreign languages involved, gets to the bottom of the situation more surely than the novice at investigation who has the advantage of speaking the language.

Following the Red Cross By-Laws and at the urgent request of the Committee, reenforced by a message from the National Director of the American Red Cross, the societies to which we were indebted for assistants consented to be reimbursed for those salaries. We have been at no expense for offices or furniture or supplies or the services of the Director. The total amount spent for salaries and other administrative expenses so far* (and there will spent for salaries and other administrative expenses so far, December 9, 1911, (and there will not be much more to add) has been $1,604.40, which is 1.6 per cent of the total fund, or about two per cent of the amount already appropriated.

The guiding principle in our consideration of these cases has been that the function of an emergency relief fund is to meet actual needs created by the disaster, with, for background, not the "normal" or "minimum" standard of living which is the basis of relief work, but the particular standard of the families affected by the disaster. We have not attempted to compensate for loss, in the sense of assigning a cash value to each life lost and reimbursing the family to that amount; nor to replace lost savings or jewelry or even clothing. On the other hand, we have not withheld an appropriation merely because it seemed clear that the family would not, even if we gave nothing, come to dependence on charity. What we have done has been to consider each case individually, as is done in ordinary relief work, and on the basis of all the information at our command, considering all the elements in the situation, to grant an appropriation which should obviate an otherwise inevitable lowering of standard in that particular family.

In not a few cases it has happened that in planning to obviate a lowering of the standard of living, it has been found even easier to facilitate an actual improvement; to grant a lump sum which sets a father up in business, for example, rather than merely to continue, in the form of a pension, his daughter's accustomed contribution. It is our hope that ultimately a number of these families will be in a more favorable economic situation than they were before the disaster. Probably no considerable proportion of these families

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would have become dependent on charity in consequence of this disaster. Nevertheless, it has seemed appropriate to grant assistance in some amount in all but three of the cases in charge of the Red Cross, in which there was a death; and in practically all the cases in which an injured employee has applied for aid. The amounts given, or appropriated, range from $5.00, representing emergent aid given on the first visit to a family which was taken in charge by the Union, to over $5,000 in the case of a widow with two small children.

Emergent relief was given liberally throughout the first few days, in the office as well as in the homes.

Funeral expenses were naturally the first important item to consider. The Hebrew Free Burial Society came promptly to the aid of thirty of the more needy among the Jewish families, and the Union provided for about an equal number either directly or through the Arbeiter Ring. The rest were buried by lodges to which they or some relative belonged, or there were cousins or uncles or fiances to take the responsibility if the immediate family were not here or were unable to do so; or there was a bank account sufficient to cover the expenses. In only one instance was it necessary for the Red Cross to promise in advance of burial to pay the undertaker's bill. The question of reimbursement, however, began to be raised very early by the Italian families, and in the Jewish cases there were several requests for tombstones or for reimbursement of additional expenses incurred by the family when the burial proper had been provided by some society. The funeral bills among the Italians ranged from $76.70 to $345.80. The maximum paid by the Red Cross towards the expenses of any one funeral was $150. The total amount spent for funeral bills was about $5,000, and in addition $1,000 was paid to the Hebrew Burial Society to reimburse it for its expenses in 30 cases.

For emergent relief and temporary assistance in case of injury or nervous shock or family readjustment we have expended about $12,000. In all of the Jewish families in which there seemed to be any need $25 or $50 was given for the expenses of Passover week, and a similar gift for Easter was made in a number of Italian families. Modest amounts were granted to replace clothing that had been lost when it seemed to be really needed. The largest part of this $12,000, however, was given to enable those who had been injured to regain their health and to do so without unreasonable sacrifice on the part of other members of the family.

In about half of the families which have been under care of the Red Cross (three-fourth of those in which a death occurred) it has seemed necessary, or at least proper, to make provision of a more permanent nature for surviving relatives, and the appropriations for this purpose account for the bulk of the disbursements. A substantial lump sum has been granted, or a pension arranged for under the supervision of some responsible agency, in at least 80 families. Amounts up to $4,000 have been set aside in trust for the benefit of 15 children in 7 families, who lost either their father or a mother who filled the place of father as well, the amounts varying with the number of children, their age, and other circumstances. In 6 of the 80 families there were dependents both here and abroad. Of the rest 39 were in this country, 34 in Europe and 1 in Palestine. The question was raised whether relatives outside of the United States were proper claimants on the fund, but it was not seriously argued. The Committee agreed unanimously with Mr. Jacob H. Schiff that parents in Europe had a just claim, since they were the victims of the inadequate protection provided by us for those who work in factories.

When it has been fairly clear that a lump sum could be used to advantage, we have preferred that to a pension. One experienced visitor brought

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back so many stories of cherished hopes for a little store that she felt it important to explain that she had not suggested it in any case. Several patriarches who had been living on their daughters' earnings in New York City are now established in business; one, we have reason to believe, as a money lender; and several Italians also have had an opportunity to acquire grocery or fruit stores. An old Italian woman who lost the daughter who was her only support has gone back to Italy with a thousand dollars, intending to enter a convent.

We have not considered it our province to decide important questions affecting the future of the family when there have been apparently responsible and well-intentioned relatives to do this. In some instances, for example, we have given money to relatives here, to use as seemed best for the dependents in Europe. If in consequence of this action a mother is brought over here to join her two surviving single children, or an uncle sends for a small boy because "over there he will learn nothing but to pray and read the Scriptures and what good will that do him in America?" We shall not feel guilty of assisting immigration, for we shall merely have given responsible relatives an opportunity to carry out the best plans which they can make, ordinarily plans which had been made definitely before the accident.

On the other hand, when families were left by the disaster in a state so helpless and disorganized that mere financial aid would be of little value to them, they have been placed under the care of the appropriate organizations and the money intended for them has been placed in trust with those organizations. In most of these cases payment is being made to the family in the form of a pension.

At the end of October, seven months after the fire, a visit was made to all of the families who could be found easily, for the purpose of forming an opinion as to whether further grants were desirable and whether the amounts and kind of assistance given have apparently been justified. A large proportion of the families was seen, or news about them was secured from relatives, and the results on the whole were very gratifying. Appropriations made for the purpose of bringing about a restoration of health had been especially successful. In only 5 cases altogether was a definite complaint registered, and in all five the grants which had been made were liberal. With few exceptions the families were satisfied and appreciative, and for the most part the plans which had been made were being carried out.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1911

By Hon. HUNTINGTON WILSON, *Chairman.*

[As details of the international relief work have been published in the Red Cross BULLETINS of the year the report has been much curtailed for publication in this issue.]

DURING the past year the American Red Cross has rendered assistance in nine foreign fields under the Board of International Relief, and expended for this purpose a total of about $94,000. A brief resume of this work is given under the following heads:

Chinese Famines.

The Red Cross issued a public appeal, for the Chinese famine, receiving in response a fund of $81,765.75.

An Army transport with food supplies, raised mainly by the Seattle Com-

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mercial Club, aided by the Red Cross and the *Christian Herald* was sent, but it is extremely doubtful if this is a wise procedure, as the cost of food is greater here than in the East, and to this cost must be added the expense of transportation.

Beside the food supplies, the Red Cross forwarded through the State Department to the Shanghai Relief Committee $63,000. Consul-General Wilder in his report of the relief rendered says "an enormous amount of good has been done."

Prevention of Famine by River Conservancy.

The Red Cross, realizing its duty of prevention, offered to the Chinese government the services of an expert engineer on river conservancy. This offer was accepted, and during the summer Mr. C. D. Jameson, the engineer sent by the Red Cross, has been studying the problem of the Hwai River, aided by some 30 young Chinese engineers provided by the Chinese government. We hope that the report he will be able to make will indicate a plan which, if acted upon by the Chinese government, will not only save hundreds of thousands of lives in the future, but will reclaim much valuable land for cultivation in this over-populated country.

Pneumonic Plague in Manchuria.

At the request of the State Department the Red Cross procured the services of Dr. Richard P. Strong, of Manila, and his assistant, Dr. Oscar Teague, for the International Commission asked by the Chinese government for the purpose of studying and suppressing the exceedingly fatal pneumonic plague which was spreading in Manchuria. Mr. Calhoun, the American Minister to China, reports to the State Department that Dr. Strong was the leading member of the Commission, whose recommendation acted upon by the Chinese government put an end to this grave epidemic.

Relief of Jewish Cholera Victims in Tripoli.

Appeals for aid for the Jewish cholera victims in Tripoli having been investigated by the State Department at the request of the Red Cross, the Chairman of this Board recommended an appropriation of $1,000 for relief work which was made by the Executive Committee from the Contingent Fund and administered by the American Consul at Tripoli. The Jewish colony there have expressed sincere gratitude to the Red Cross for this assistance.

Mexican Relief.

At the outbreak of the insurrection in Mexico the Red Cross, through the medium of the State Department, offered its services to the Mexican Red Cross and later met representatives of this society at Juarez.

When an insurrection occurs a party exists which is not a signatory power of the Treaty of Geneva and is not bound by its conventions so that none of its representatives can be held responsible, under that convention, for firing upon the Red Cross or imprisoning its personnel. It is easy, therefore, to understand why much discretion is necessary on the part of the American Red Cross at such times. However, every thing possible was done for the refugees and wounded brought into the United States and at Juarez.

This experience as well as others of a similar nature showed the need of more definite understanding as to the duties and functions of Red Cross Societies in case of civil wars in foreign countries.

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Colon Fire.

It is a great satisfaction to this Board to report that at the time of a serious fire in Colon on March 23d, whereby 3,000 persons were rendered destitute and homeless the Canal Zone Chapter of the American Red Cross not only itself rendered most valuable assistance, but was entrusted by the Panama government with the administration of $5,000 gold appropriated by that government for the fire relief.

Forest Fires in Ontario.

An appropriation of $1,000 was made from the Contingent Fund for relief, and Governor Eberhart, President of the Minnesota Red Cross State Board, sent through the Central Committee a generous contribution from the Minnesota Red Cross of $2,500.

Albanian Refugees.

The American Minister at Athens reported to the State Department that great distress prevailed among the Albanian refugees driven into Montenegro from Turkey. These were being generously aided by the Montenegran Red Cross, and Mr. Moses advised on the part of the American Red Cross a small assistance, which there would accomplish a great deal, to aid in this humane work. An appropriation of $1,000 was made for this purpose.

Stamboul Fire.

Later in the summer an appeal was received from the Red Crescent of Turkey asking for aid for the refugees who were made homeless by the fire in Stamboul, and $500 was forwarded to the American Ambassador at Constantinople for this purpose.

American Red Cross Orphanage in Italy.

It is a pleasure to the American Red Cross to announce that after some delay resulting from various causes, the cornerstone of the American Red Cross orphanage for the care of orphan children after the great earthquake of 1908 was laid at Palmi on June 18. The endowment of this institution was provided from the funds contributed in this country for the relief of the earthquake victims, and this disposition of a portion of the funds was made after consultation with the Italian government and upon its advice.

REPORT OF WAR RELIEF BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1911

By BRIG.-GEN. GEO. H. TORNEY, U. S. A., *Chairman.*

THREE meetings of this Board have been held during the year. Two in May, 1911, and one on December 4, 1911. At the two former meetings a plan proposed by Dr. John Schaefer, Valhalla, N. Y., for the Red Cross to take charge of the sanitation and hospitals of contractors' camps was discussed at length. While the plan in question presented certain attractive features, it was finally rejected by the executive committee.

At th two earlier meetings reports of the First Aid and the Nursing Committees were read and approved.

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At the first meeting on May 5, 1911, the official invitation to the Ninth International Red Cross Conference was read, as well as the tentative program for that Conference. After general discussion it was agreed that the various members of the Committee should be furnished with copies of the tentative program, so that they might suggest changes if deemed advisable. This has since been done.

The meeting on December 4th proved to be the most important one yet held by this Board. Practically all the members of the Board were present as well as some visitors from other Committees and representatives of the General Staff of the Army and of the American Medical Association.

After the report of the Chairman for the year had been read, the tentative program of the Ninth International Conference, so far as it affected the War Relief Board, was discussed and subjects were assigned to members of the Board considered particularly well qualified to discuss them at the Conference. The exhibition to be held in connection with this Conference was also discussed at some length and the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee explained what action he had taken to give the subject publicity.

The reports of the Chairmen of the First Aid and Nursing Committees, read and approved at the meeting of December 4th, will be presented separately in accordance with the usual custom.

Major Paul F. Straub, General Staff, U. S. A., presented a set of tentative regulations to govern the personnel of the Red Cross in war and consequently their organization and instruction in peace, explaining that these regulations had not yet been approved by the War Department. Major Straub explained further that in preparing the regulations he had conferred with Major Charles Lynch, representing the Red Cross.

The question of transportation, pay and allowance for Red Cross personnel while in the service of the United States, Major Straub stated was a difficult one to settle as this was not provided for under the statutes. A sub-committee, to consist of Colonel Sanger, Mr. Howard Townsend and Major Straub, was appointed by the Chair to look into the subject with the view to framing the proper legislative measures and also to consider other important points in regard to the tentative regulations.

Doctor A. T. McCormack, as representative of the American Medical Association, presented in general terms a plan for cooperation between that association, the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Red Cross. It was the universal opinion that there were great possibilities in this direction and that the Red Cross would welcome the support and assistance of these two powerful organizations. The same sub-committee, which consisted of Miss Boardman and Major Lynch, which had previously been appointed to confer with the Conference Committee of the American Medical Association of which Doctor McCormack was Chairman, was continued for conference on the larger questions involved in the plan presented by Doctor McCormack.

Brigadier General Charles R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., retired, a member of the Board, has died during the year. General Greenleaf's death is a very great loss to the Board, though unfortunately since his appointment his failing health has not enabled him to give us the benefit of his valuable advice and counsel to the extent that would have been otherwise possible.

Lieut.-Colonel Joseph A. Hall, Chief Surgeon Ohio National Guard, has been appointed to the vacancy created by General Greenleaf's death.

I am also much pleased to be able to announce that a representative of the American Medical Association will be appointed on this Committee as soon as that Association makes the necessary nomination.

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REPORT OF THE FIRST AID COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1911

By CHARLES LYNCH, MAJOR MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. A., *Chairman.*

ONE meeting of this committee has been held during the year (December 4, 1911.)

Members.

The members of this committee are as follows:

Maj. Charles Lynch, U. S. A., Chairman
Mr. W. G. Lee
Mr. John Mitchell
Dr. W. L. Tolman
Dr. A. R. Mansfield
Professor H. H. Stolk
Dr. M. J. Shields
Capt. W. A. May
Mr. John Hays Hammond
Surg. T. W. Richards, U. S. N.
Miss Mabel T. Boardman
Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt
Mr. Carl Scholz
Mr. Bayard Tuckerman
Dr. J. A. Holmes
Mr. S. B. Thorne.

Working Force.

The Chairman of this Committee, the writer of this report, has during the year been detailed to take charge of the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, by War Department orders, authorization for the detail of a Medical Officer of the Army having been made by Congress. The Field Representatives are Dr. M. J. Shields, who was a pioneer in First Aid Instruction in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, and Dr. M. Whitfield Glasgow, added during the year. A special clerk has been allowed the department during the year in the person of Mr. R. D. Daniels. The Chairman of the Committee desires to take this occasion to testify to the loyal and devoted services of all these gentlemen, to whom may be ascribed the greater part of the success the department has attained.

Affiliations.

The First Aid Department has in charge the First Aid work of the Bureau of Mines and is affiliated with the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. and the Boy Scouts as their representatives in First Aid work. These affiliations have proved of great value in disseminating a knowledge of First Aid through the country. Our Field Representatives have visited a number of the Bureau of Mines' cars and have instructed their men in First Aid. Examinations are given in connection with the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. A chapter on First Aid was written for the new Boy Scout Manual.

Another affiliated organization is the First Aid Society of New York, though at present this association is little more than a name. At the meeting of December 4th it was decided by the committee to appoint a small committee in New York to consist of active and aggressive men with a view to discovering if support for a widespread First Aid movement, especially in industrial plants, could not be secured in New York City. If this proves to be the case, it is intended to employ a physician who will give his whole time to the work as First Aid instructor for the city of New York. It was also decided to approach some of the industrial insurance companies with a view to securing their support and financial assistance.

Books.

The Red Cross First Aid Text Books, especially the small Industrial and General Editions in English have proved very popular. The foreign editions in Polish, Italian and Slovak, while of distinct value, as the Red Cross must

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be prepared for the instruction of all classes needing it, have not as yet created a great demand. Some of them have only been available for a short time, however, and there is still a prospect that they may become popular. Other editions in English for various purposes are needed and will be prepared as soon as time permits.

Supplies.

The Red Cross charts, teaching outfits and cabinets, cases and pouches, have been sold rather largely; about $6,000 gross has been received from the sale of books and supplies during the year. While this department has been a notable success, all its operations have been carried on in the corner of an office by our one clerk, who has somehow found time for it in the midst of other duties. In any event, other arrangements will have to be made, for even now our little room is littered with packing cases in the midst of which three clerks work at a considerable handicap. The crossing of the ways seems to have been reached in regard to these supplies. There is no doubt but that we can build up a much larger business if this seems desirable, and it certainly is desirable from the standpoint of efficiency. These books and supplies, of course, constitute an important part of our educational campaign. The Committee decided to go on with supplies as fast as possible, it being the universal opinion that cases, boxes and other First Aid articles adapted to all classes should be supplied by the department.

Cars.

Besides the work which has been done by our Field Representatives on the Bureau of Mines' cars, a larger work, so far as First Aid instruction is concerned, has been done on our own Red Cross First Aid cars. Two of these are now in commission, both of which have been procured during the year. Car No. 1 was presented to the Red Cross by the Pullman Company. It was delivered at Buffalo about the middle of December, last year, and since that time has traveled about 25,000 miles. The railroads over which a systematic campaign has been made, are the Rock Island, the entire Union Pacific System and the Illinois Central. This car was in Los Angeles last June at the time of the meeting of the American Medical Association in that city. Car No. 2 was purchased from the Pullman Company, and has only been in commission since October 20, 1911. It was sent directly from Buffalo, where it was outfitted, to Pittsburgh, where it was parked in the Arsenal Grounds at the time of the National Mine Safety Demonstration. This car is now making an extensive trip on the New York Central.

These cars are specially devoted to railroad work, though at stopping points, attempts are made to arrange public lectures on First Aid, and to get in touch with everyone who can be interested in the subject. Special notices are also sent to Red Cross nurses and to the Boy Scout organizations in vicinities visited.

The plan adopted for the railroads has been to stay at least three days in a place and to start a First Aid course. During this time our Field Representatives try to get the local railroad surgeons to visit the car and to induce them to carry on the work afterwards. While interest has varied, the car campaign as a whole has proved an unqualified success.

Industrial Plants.

A number of such plants have been visited, but the only complete course carried out by the Red Cross in this field has been for the Frick Company.

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The application for this course from this company came at a convenient time, while we were waiting for our second car, so Dr. Shields was able to spend more than a month teaching the over 20,000 men employed. Like courses at other large plants would be highly desirable, but no extensive work of this character could be undertaken except at a considerable expense.

Special Lectures.

Dr. Shields attended the meeting of the Rock Island Surgeons at Colfax, Iowa, and delivered a paper on the subject of First Aid. This was the only case of this kind during the year, though hundreds of informal talks have been given to First Aid students and others.

Prizes.

The Red Cross has offered prizes aggregating $100 for the best First Aid work actually done during the year by a member of a class taught under our auspices.

Similar prizes for railroad men only are offered from the income of a special fund given to the Red Cross anonymously. This fund, which amounts to $5,000, is called the William Howard Taft Fund. The remainder of the interest will be used for prizes at First Aid competitions for railroad men.

Contests and Public Demonstrations.

A number of very successful First Aid contests have been held during the year, at which our representatives have been present. Among them should be mentioned one in the State of Washington, and others at Pittsburgh, Pa., Scranton, Pa., and Trinidad, Colo. These have all been mining contests, but a railroad contest will be arranged later in the winter, probably at Chicago. A special contest for the H. C. Frick Company has just been held.

The Red Cross has furnished medals and certificates for these contests, as well as First Aid cases in some instances.

In addition, other contests, notably one at Birmingham, Alabama, have been supplied by the Red Cross with medals and certificates for the winners, local judges officiating.

In connection with the Bureau of Mines and the Pittsburgh Coal Operator's Association, the Red Cross participated in the National Mine Safety Demonstration at Pittsburgh on October 31, 1911, having charge of the First Aid part of the program and presenting industrial boxes and badges as souvenirs. Mr. John Hays Hammond, a member of the First Aid Committee, contributed $50 to pay part of the expense involved.

First Aid teams were present from all the mining regions of the United States, and the First Aid demonstration was a great success. Forty teams participated and made an excellent showing in the presence of the President of the United States and the Governors of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In addition a large and enthusiastic audience was in attendance. The fact that the mining companies bore the considerable expenses of these teams pretty well shows in what estimation First Aid to the Injured is held in the coal mining regions.

Advanced Courses.

In cooperation with the Y. M. C. A. an advanced course and an examination for this has been arranged. This is for the purpose of keeping up interest.

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A medal is awarded to successful candidates and bars will be added to this medal for subsequent examinations.

Future Policy.

The work of the First Aid Department has expanded enormously during the year; so much that it is difficult to keep pace with it. Nor is this remarkable when we remember that since 1881 in the registration area of the United States, while deaths from tuberculosis have decreased 48%, deaths from accident have increased 47.2%. Possibly such good results in preventing accidents and the bad results of accidents are not to be expected from education in First Aid, as have been attained in tuberculosis. Experience has already shown, however, that deaths have been cut in half in the mining regions through First Aid instruction and similar results are certainly obtainable elsewhere. Parenthetically, I would like to say in our instruction we always dwell strongly on personal measures for preventing accidents, as well as on the care of the injured.

The frequency of accidents has undoubtedly created a very strong sentiment throughout the country in favor of First Aid instruction. In order that we may meet the demand in this direction a great deal remains to be done. The first move in this direction should, I think, be the organization of First Aid Committees in our cities. A circular is now in course of preparation with this end in view.

Doubtless, the experience of the Society for First Aid Instruction in New York can be made of great value to us in this connection. This would appear to be an excellent field of endeavor for all Red Cross chapters. I think I can assure them that enough work of this character can be allotted to them to fully occupy their time .

I have already spoken of the necessity of some definite policy in respect to the sale of Red Cross First Aid supplies; therefore, I will say no more on that subject.

One other important matter demands attention at this time. While some excellent First Aid instruction has been given by others than physicians, I think it will be best in future not to organize Red Cross classes unless physicians act as instructors and not to present diplomas to members of classes which are not instructed by physicians. This is by no means as simple as it seems, for in certain isolated districts and even elsewhere, laymen have given First Aid instruction where physicians were lazy or indifferent. These exceptions must not be given too much weight, however, and generally speaking, I am sure we can hardly afford to permit our classes to be taught by laymen.

On reference of this matter to the committee it was decided that only physicians should be recognized as instructors of Red Cross First Aid classes, and that Red Cross certificates would only be awarded to classes taught by physicians.

I wish that the limit of this report permitted acknowledgment by name to everyone who has freely given assistance to the First Aid Department of the Red Cross during the year. This is manifestly impossible, however, as they run into the hundreds, and a statement of their localities would be a recitation of cities, villages and hamlets from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian to the Mexican border, and even this would not be enough, for to make a complete list we would have to go to some of our over-seas possessions.

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REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE

BY MISS JANE A. DELANO, *Superintendent, Army Nurse Corps, Chairman.*

MUCH interest in the Red Cross has been evinced by nursing organizations throughout the country during the past year, and we now have 31 State Committees on Red Cross Nursing Service with 81 Local Committees engaged in the actual work of enrollment. There are on these Committees nearly 600 representative nurses, many of them being superintendents of our leading training schools.

Our total enrollment of Red Cross nurses to date is over 2,600, and of these about 900 have been enrolled during the past six months. The Committees are widely distributed, representing all sections of the country, from New Hampshire on the north to Louisiana on the south, and west to California, Oregon, and Washington on the Pacific coast.

The following is a list of the total enrollments in cities having more than 25 nurses enrolled:

New York City, 287; Brooklyn, 171; San Francisco, 148; Chicago, 117; District of Columbia, 110; Buffalo, 78; Philadelphia, 78; St. Louis, 70; Detroit, 57; Cleveland, 51; Kansas City, 49; Cincinnati, 37; Rochester, 31; Baltimore, 30.

The following Committees have enrolled 25 or more nurses during the past 6 months:

Boston, 108; Buffalo, 78; Philadelphia, 64; Detroit, 63; St. Louis, 61; Brooklyn, 58; New York City, 57; Kansas City, 47; Chicago, 42; Cincinnati, 32; Cleveland, 25.

In appointing headquarters where lists of enrolled Red Cross nurses are kept on file, we have endeavored to select when possible a Central Directory or the office of a hospital or training school where our nurses may be communicated with either by day or night. We have already appointed 42 headquarters for Red Cross nurses; 17 in Central Directories or Registries for Nurses; 21 in Hospital or Training School Offices; 3 in private residences, and one in the office of *The American Journal of Nursing*.

Last year the American Red Cross united with the American Nurses' Association and *The American Journal of Nursing* in the payment of a salary to an Inter-State Secretary to present these 3 nursing interests throughout the country. Miss Isabel McIsaac, for many years the superintendent of the Illinois Training School for Nurses and widely known not only by her work as a teacher but through her writings as well, was selected for this position. From October 1st to April 1st Miss McIsaac visited 54 cities, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and addressed 81 assemblages of nurses. The entire expense of this lecture trip covering 6 months was borne by the nursing organizations which she addressed. This undertaking proved so successful last year that the same arrangement has been made for the coming year, and at present Miss McIsaac is traveling through Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas.

These lectures have served to strengthen the nursing organizations through which we must work, and have not only aroused an interest in the Red Cross Nursing Service, but have brought many annual members into the Red Cross as well.

Addresses on the Nursing Service of the Red Cross have been given in different localities by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Major Charles Lynch, U. S.

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Army Medical Corps; Colonel L. M. Maus, Chief Surgeon, Central Division, U. S. Army; Dr. George W. Crile, of Cleveland; Senator Lafayette Young, of Des Moines, Iowa; Miss S. F. Palmer, Editor of the *American Journal of Nursing;* Miss Katherine De Witte, Associate Editor; Mrs. Frederick Tice, of Chicago, member of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service; Miss Mary C. Wheeler, member of the Illinois State Committee; Miss Emma Nichols, of Boston, member of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service; Mrs. Charles G. Stevenson, Secretary of the New York State Committee; Mrs. L. E. Gretter, Chairman of the Michigan State Committee; Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Chairman of the Indiana State Committee, and Miss Rachel G. Blanchard, of Chicago.

The Chairman of the National Committee has, during the past year, delivered addresses on the work of the Red Cross before State Associations of Nurses and other meetings in New York City, Brooklyn, Troy, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh.

The local Red Cross Committee in Cincinnati has planned for a course of lectures on the Red Cross to be given by prominent physicians and nurses during the coming winter.

A Committee to formulate a plan for the special instruction of Red Cross Nurses was appointed in June, 1911, of which Miss Mary E. Gladwin is Chairman. It was decided that a series of papers should be written by people actively connected with the various departments of Red Cross work, and that these papers should be printed and distributed for use at the meetings of nursing organizations. The object of these papers or lectures are:

1. To keep alive the interest which already exists and to bring to the attention of the young graduates the desirability and importance of being identified with the Red Cross Nursing Service.

2. To be a means of education and preparation for future work either in time of peace or war.

3. To give enrolled nurses more knowledge of the history, aims, and achievements of the Red Cross, a better understanding of relief problems in general and of the modern humanitarian movements which so closely concern nurses.

4. To furnish a pleasant and useful object for bringing enrolled nurses together in localities where it is seldom possible to provide military or Red Cross speakers. To give to nurses in such places a community of interests which shall make them more valuable to the Red Cross.

At a meeting of the Committee held in Washington, D. C., December 7, 1911, it was agreed that papers should be prepared embracing the following subjects:

I. History of Relief and of the Red Cross.

1. Before the Crimea. Florence Nightingale. Solferino and Jean Henri Dunant.

2. The Treaty of Geneva. The American Red Cross. (By Miss Mabel T. Boardman.)

II. The Red Cross in other Countries. (By Miss Mary E. Gladwin.)

III. Woman's Part in the Spanish-American War. (By Miss Jane A. Delano.)

IV. Military Hospitals and the Red Cross in times of War. (By Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. A.)

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V. The Red Cross Nursing Service.
(Mrs. Wm. K. Draper.)

VI. First Aid Department of the Red Cross.
(By Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. A.)

VII. The San Francisco Disaster.
1. The Disaster.
2. Immediate Relief.
3. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.
(By Dr. Edward T. Devine.)

VIII. The Italian Earthquake.
1. The Disaster and General Relief Work.
(By Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell.)
2. Relief Work such as Road Making, Shoemaking, etc.
(By Miss Katherine B. Davis.)

IX. The Chinese Famine and Plague.
1. Description and Causes.
2. Famine Camps (Material used as food, etc.)
3. Relief Measures.
4. Newspaper Criticism (Futility of affording relief unless steps are taken toward prevention).
(By Major-General George W. Davis.)

X. Relief Measures in Time of Floods, Famines, Forest Fires, Mine Explosions.
(By Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell.)

XI. Relief Work for Celebration and Parades.
(By Mrs. Charles G. Stevenson.)

XII. Notable Medical Achievements of the United States Army.
(By Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. A.)

During the Army maneuvers of last May, a request was received at the War Department from the commanding officer of the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston for the assignment of nurses to that station. A chief nurse was selected from the Army Nurse Corps, and a telegram sent to headquarters for Red Cross nurses in St. Louis, Mo., asking that six Red Cross nurses be secured for immediate service in Texas. A reply was received within a few hours, stating that the required nurses were waiting for orders.

Two other calls for nurses for service on the Mexican border were received during the summer, and while later telegrams announced that they would not be needed, in both instances nurses were available for immediate service.

Three Emergency Relief Stations were established by the Brooklyn Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service on June 8th, during the anniversary parade of Sunday School children which was reviewed by the President.

An Emergency Relief Station was also conducted by them during the Fourth of July celebration in Brooklyn.

During the assemblage of the Atlantic Fleet in New York Harbor, Surgeon General Charles F. Stokes, United States Navy, made arrangements for Red Cross nurses residing in New York and its vicinity to visit the fleet. Five hundred invitations were issued and a large number of Red Cross nurses availed themselves of this rare opportunity to see something of our great warships. They were most grateful for the courtesies shown them by Rear Admiral Osterhaus and Fleet Surgeon George A. Lung, and were much interested in the provisions made by the United States Navy for the care of the sick and wounded.

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Realizing that only the best qualified nurses should be enrolled for Red Cross Service, certain restrictions have seemed necessary. These restrictions have not only made nurses more anxious to qualify, but have reacted upon hospitals and training schools, many of which have signified their desire to raise their standard of training to meet the Red Cross requirements.

At the last meeting of the National Committee held in Washington, December 4, 1911, it was decided that every nurse enrolled for service under the Red Cross must be a member of an organization affiliated with the American Nurses' Association.

Believing that in order to do effective work, there must be co-ordination of the various Red Cross activities, it was suggested by the National Committee that there should be appointed on the Red Cross Relief Committee of each Institutional Member an enrolled Red Cross nurse to represent the Nursing Service. Nominations have been submitted to all of the Institutional Members except two. The following appointments have been reported:

Cincinnati Associated Charities,
Miss Mary H. Greenwood, Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland Associated Charities,
Miss Mary E. Gladwin, City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.
Minneapolis Associated Charities,
Miss Minnie Patterson, Minneapolis, Minn.
New York Charity Organization Society,
Miss Florence Johnson, 129 East 17th Street, New York City.

The following delegates from State Nurses' Associations were in attendance at the annual meeting of the Red Cross on December 5, 1911:

Miss Martha I. Wilkinson, Connecticut; Miss Anna G. Greenlees, District of Columbia; Miss Minnie H. Ahrens, Illinois; Miss Julia C. Mackin, Massachusetts; Mrs. Lystra E. Gretter, Michigan; Miss Margaret McKinley, Missouri; Miss Carolyn Schmoker, New Jersey; Mrs. Charles G. Stevenson, New York; Miss Harriet L. Leet, Ohio; Miss Mabel Keifer, Oregon; Dr. M. Virginia McCune, West Virginia; Miss Emma A. Katz, Wisconsin.

Regular meetings of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service have been held during the year and the following members were present at the annual meeting of the Red Cross:

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Miss Anna C. Maxwell, Mrs. Wm. K. Draper, Miss Sophia F. Palmer, Mrs. Frederick Tice, Miss Georgia M. Nevins, Major Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. Army; Surgeon Theodore W. Richards, U. S. Navy.

Whatever progress has been made during the year has been due to the earnest cooperation of the State and Local Committees of the Red Cross Nursing Service. As Chairman I am deeply indebted to the members of the National Committee for their loyal support and assistance.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1911

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1911

ASSETS.

Cash—	
Treasurer's Account, Riggs National Bank	$39,663.32
In hands of E. P. Bicknell, Secretary National Relief Board	1,000.00
	$40,663.32

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LIABILITIES.

General Fund	$12,753.56
Contingent Relief Fund	21,461.56
Chinese Famine Relief Account, 1910	5,742.37
Chinese Famine Relief Account, 1911	695.83
Briceville, Tenn., Disaster	10.00
	$40,663.32

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT.

The balance of cash in this fund on January 1, 1911, was $24,704.22

The receipts during the year were as follows:

General—			
Annual Dues and Subscriptions to BULLETIN	$7,036.46		
Contributions	5,110.64		
Advertisements in BULLETIN	100.00		
Sale of BULLETINS	6.65		
Sale of Street Railway Warning Cards	3.50		
Badges, Medals, Buttons	9.00		
Christmas Seals, 1910	37,928.93		
Christmas Seals, 1911	11.50		
Interest from Bank Balances	2,773.71		
Interest from Securities	13,654.73		
Repayments	103.77		
Miscellaneous	62.48		
		$66,801.37	
First Aid Department—			
First Aid Supplies	$6,728.07		
Contributions	550.00		
		$7,278.07	
Total Receipts			$74,079.44
Making a total of			$98,783.66

There was disbursed from this fund during the year the following amounts:

General—		
Salaries	$10,200.08	
Clerical Services	3,927.49	
Travel and Transportation of Persons	1,151.08	
Freight and Expressage	184.40	
Telegraph and Telephone	495.83	
Printing, Engraving, Lithographing, Binding	1,606.59	
Stationery	868.65	
Office Supplies	216.18	
Furniture and Fixtures	194.46	
Rent	525.00	
Medals, Badges, Buttons	234.95	
BULLETIN	4,385.29	
Interest transferred to other funds	12,202.98	
Postage and Contingent Cash Office Expenses	1,928.64	
Trustees Endowment Fund	168.00	
Ninth International Conference, 1912	361.71	
Christmas Seals, 1909	69.78	
Christmas Seals, 1910	8,795.75	
Christmas Seals, 1911	14,895.04	
Miscellaneous	641.43	
		$63,053.33
First Aid Department—		
Salaries	$4,729.24	
Clerical Services	1,269.11	
Travel and Transportation of Persons	2,083.19	
Freight and Expressage	121.82	
Telegraph and Telephone	25.76	
Printing, Engraving, Lithographing, Binding	270.15	
Stationery	68.26	
Office Supplies	107.70	

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Furniture and Fixtures	33.86		
Medals, Badges, Buttons	149.15		
First Aid Supplies	5,878.27		
Translations	273.12		
Maintenance and Operation First Aid Car, No. 1	101.68		
Cook, First Aid Car, No. 1	628.33		
Purchase Price, First Aid Car, No. 2	1,451.97		
Equipment, First Aid Car, No. 2	253.10		
Cook, First Aid Car, No. 2	110.00		
Miscellaneous	232.24		
		$17,786.95	
Nursing Service—			
Clerical Services	$952.50		
Travel and Transportation of Persons	24.75		
Freight and Expressage	47.93		
Telegraph and Telephone	5.76		
Printing, Engraving, Lithographing, Binding	501.20		
Stationery	59.95		
Office Supplies	11.70		
Furniture and Fixtures	3.00		
Rent	180.00		
Medals, Badges, Buttons	373.75		
Postage and Contingent Cash Office Expenses	57.82		
Miscellaneous	468.10		
		$2,686.46	
North-Eastern Agency—			
Clerical Services	$1,500.00		
Telegraph and Telephone	53.36		
Rent	750.00		
Postage and Contingent Cash Office Expenses	200.00		
		$2,503.36	
Total disbursements			$86,030.10
Leaving a Cash Balance of			$12,753.56

CONTINGENT RELIEF FUND.

The balance in this fund on January 1, 1911, was			$29,155.07
Receipts during the year were as follows:			
Contributions		$5,042.00	
Transferred from other funds		7,207.54	
Repayments and Miscellaneous Items		3,850.17	
			16,099.71
Making a total of			$45,254.78
There was disbursed from this fund during the year the following:			
Investigating plague in Manchuria		$3,000.00	
Sick and wounded Mexican soldiers, Mexican refugees, and Americans in Mexico		8,201.40	
Jewish people, Tripoli		1,000.00	
Pancoast Mine Sufferers		1,021.08	
Fire Sufferers in Ontario		3,500.00	
Fire Sufferers in Michigan		2,500.00	
Relief Albanian Refugees		1,000.00	
Fire Sufferers, Stamboul, Turkey		500.00	
Storm Sufferers, Coast of South Carolina		500.00	
Kiangan, China, Chapter		200.00	
Hankow, China, Relief		1,000.00	
Transferred to Philippine Volcano Relief Account		1,000.00	
Miscellaneous		370.74	
			$23,793.22
Leaving a balance in this fund of			$21,461.56

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SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF FUND.

The balance in this fund on January 1, 1911, was		$48,417.90
There were no receipts in this fund during the year.		
The entire amount of the fund was remitted to the Board of Trustees of the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds at San Francisco		$48,417.90
Leaving no balance in this fund.		

SAN FRANCISCO RESERVE FUND.

The balance of cash in this fund on January 1, 1911, was	$402.50	
The securities on hand at cost amounted to	49,597.50	
Aggregating the total of		$50,000.00
There were no receipts in this fund during the year.		
The disbursements from this fund were as follows:		
Cash, remitted to the Board of Trustees of the San Francisco and Red Cross Funds	$402.50	
Securities, at cost value, transferred to the Board of Trustees of the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds	$49,597.50	
		$50,000.00
Leaving no balance in this fund.		

AUSTIN, PA., DISASTER ACCOUNT.

There was received from contributions	$1,748.18
There was expended for relief	1,748.18
Leaving no balance in this fund.	

BRICEVILLE, TENN., DISASTER ACCOUNT.

There was received from contributions	$10.00
There were no disbursements from this fund.	

MINNESOTA FOREST FIRES RELIEF ACCOUNT.

There was received from contributions	$5.00
There was expended for relief	5.00
Leaving no balance in this fund.	

PHILIPPINE VOLCANO RELIEF ACCOUNT.

There was transferred from the Contingent Relief Fund	$1,000.00
There was expended for relief	1,000.00
Leaving no balance in this fund.	

PARIS FLOOD RELIEF ACCOUNT.

The balance of cash in this fund on January 1, 1911, was	$2,257.54
There was transferred to the Contingent Relief Fund	2,257.54
Leaving no balance in this fund.	

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF ACCOUNT, 1910-11.

There was received from contributions		$81,765.75
Payments were made as follows:		
For Relief	$66,000.00	
Services and expenses of C. D. Jameson in China	4,377.55	
Reimbursed Contingent Relief Fund	4,950.00	
		75,327.55
Leaving a balance in the fund of		$6,438.20

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The balance of cash in this fund on January 1, 1911, was	$5,445.46	
The securities on hand, at cost, amounted to	155,265.95	
Aggregating the total of		160,711.41
There was received in cash the following amounts:		
Contributions	$210,581.40	
Life Dues	300.00	
		210,881.40

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The book value of securities received was		415,949.38
Proceeds from the sale of securities		17,325.00
Making a total of		$804,867.19
There was transferred to the Trustees of the Endowment Fund during the year cash amounting to	$233,651.86	
And securities amounting to (book or cost value)	552.440.33	
Cost value of securities taken out of this fund for sale	18,775.00	
Making a total of		$804,867.19
Leaving no balance in this fund.		

In addition to the foregoing there was received 157 shares of Great Northern Iron Ore Properties Certificates of Beneficial Interest, registered in the name of "Trustees of the Endowment Fund of the American National Red Cross." These Certificates were handed over to the Trustees.

CASH ACCOUNT.

The balance of cash in the hands of the Treasurer, January 1, 1911, was		$109,882.69
Receipts during the year amounted to		394,789.43
Making a total of		$504,672.12
Disbursements during the year amounted to		465,008.80
Leaving a balance of		$39,663.32
In addition to the foregoing, there was in the hands of E. P. Bicknell, Secretary National Relief Board, January 1, 1911	$500.00	
Charged to him during the year	500.00	
		1,000.00
Total		$40,663.32

LOCATION OF CASH.

On deposit in Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.	$39,663.32	
In hands of E. P. Bicknell, Secretary National Relief Board	1,000.00	
		$40,663.32

FUNDS ON ACCOUNT OF WHICH CASH BALANCE IS HELD.

General Fund	$12,753.56
Contingent Relief Fund	21,461.56
Chinese Famine Relief Account, 1910	5,742.37
Chinese Famine Relief Account, 1911	695.83
Briceville, Tenn., Disaster	10.00
	$40,663.32

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1911

CAPITAL.

RECEIPTS.

Cash, received from American National Red Cross				$233,651.86
Securities, as follows, received from American National Red Cross				552,440.33
$469,000	Stock City of New York	valued at	$462,631.58	
18,000	West Shore R. R. bonds	" "	18,771.50	
2,000	Union Pacific Ry. bonds	" "	2,057.50	
5,000	Northern Pacific Ry. Bonds	" "	5,112.25	
25,000	Prov. Loan Soc. Certs.	" "	25,000.00	
39,000	Kan. City Ter. Ry. bonds	" "	38,367.50	
500	Metropolitan Club, Washn.	" "	500.00	
	Total		$552,440.33	
In addition, 157 shares of Great Northern Iron Ore Properties Certificates of Beneficial Interest were received from American National Red Cross, which, under authorization of the Board of Trustees, were taken into the books at the market valuation of November 9, 1911, viz.: 42¾				6,711.75

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Securities, as follows, purchased by Trustees				199,184.75
$50,000 C., R. I. & P. Ry. bonds	valued at		$44,731.25	
75,000 C. & O. Ry. bonds	"	"	75,972.50	
31,000 Stock of New York City	"	"	31,020.00	
25,000 Detroit Ter. & Tun. bonds	"	"	24,906.25	
2,000 West Shore R. R. bonds	"	"	1,962.50	
1,000 Kan. City Ter. Ry. bonds	"	"	992.25	
19,000 Provident Loan Soc. Certs.	"	"	19,000.00	
Total			$199,184.75	
Total				$991,988.69

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended for purchase of securities, as follows				$199,184.75
$50,000 C., R. I. & P. Ry. bonds	valued at		$44,731.25	
75,000 C. & O. Ry. bonds	"	"	75,972.50	
31,000 Stock of New York City	"	"	31,020.00	
25,000 Detroit Ter. & Tun. bonds	"	"	24,906.25	
2,000 West Shore R. R. bonds	"	"	1,962.50	
1,000 Kan. City Ter, Ry. bonds	"	"	992.25	
10,000 Prov. Loan Soc. Certs	"	"	19,000.00	
Total			$199,184.75	
On hand, December 31, 1911—				
Cash			$34,467.11	
Securities			758,336.83	
				792,803.94
				$991,988.69

INCOME.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, received from Securities	$14,391.25
Interest, received on account of Bank Balances	29.76
Total	$14,421.01

DISBURSEMENTS.

Accrued interest on securities purchased	$1,767.74
On hand December 31, 1911—	
Cash	12,653.27
Total	$14,421.01

SCHEDULE OF SECURITIES.

Description	Par Value	Book Value	Market Value (Dec. 31)	Rate of Int.	Annual Int.
Corporate Stock, City of New York	$120,000	$109,219.70	$105,600.00	3½	$4,200.00
Corporate Stock, City of New York	380,000	385,031.88	390,450.00	4¼	16,150.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway..... General Mortgage Gold.	75,000	75,972.50	75,843.75	4½	3,375.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry First and Refunding Mortgage.	50,000	44,731.25	44,687.50	4	2,000.00
Kansas City Terminal Railway... First Mortgage Gold.	40,000	39,359.75	39,400.00	4	1,600.00
Northern Pacific Railway ..... Prior Lien Ry. & Land Grant.	5,000	5,112.25	4,987.50	4	200.00
Union Pacific Railway ..... First Mortgage R. R. & Land Grant.	2,000	2,057.50	2,020.00	4	80.00
West Shore Railroad ..... Guaranteed First Mortgage.	20,000	20,734.00	20,075.00	4	800.00
Detroit Terminal & Tunnel	25,000	24,906.25	24,906.25	4½	1,125.00
Metropolitan Club of Washington. First Mortgage.	500	500.00	500.00	4½	22.50
Provident Loan Society ..... Certificates of Contribution.	44,000	44,000.00	44,000.00	6	2,640.00
Great Northern Iron Ore Properties Certs. of Beneficial Interest.	.....	6,711.75	6,005.25	..	.....
Total	$761,500	$758,336.83	$758,475.25	—	$32,192.50

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NOTES

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the American National Red Cross was held in the city of Washington on December 5, 1911.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. William H. Taft, President.
Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Vice-President.
Hon. A. Piatt Andrew, Treasurer.
Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, Counselor.
Mr. Charles L. Magee, Secretary.

To fill four vacancies in the Central Committee caused by expiration of terms, the Hon. H. Kirke Porter, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Hon. Beekman Winthrop and Mr. John M. Glenn were unanimously elected to suceed themselves, the first two by the Incorporators and the latter two by the delegates.

The President of the United States re-appointed the following members of the Central Committee:

Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired, Chairman.

The Hon. Huntington Wilson, to represent the Department of State.

The Hon. A. Piatt Andrew, to represent the Treasury Department.

Brig-Gen. George H. Torney, Surg.-Gen., U. S. Army, to represent the War Department.

The Hon. Beekman Winthrop, to represent the Navy Department.

The Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, to represent the Department of Justice.

To fill three vacancies in the Board of Incorporators caused by the deaths of Bishop Alexander Mackay Smith, Mr. William T. Wardwell and Surgeon General Walter Wyman, the following were elected: Mr. Kenneth Clark, of St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Francis B. Reeves, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Central Committee elected the following as an Executive Committee:

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Hon. James Tanner. Hon. Charles Nagel, Hon. Huntington Wilson, Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney, U. S. A. Surg.-Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U. S. N.

The General Board voted Red Cross Medals of Merit to the following:

Dr. Richard P. Strong, Gold Medal, in recognition of his services under the Red Cross as a member of the International Commission on the Pneumonic Plague in Manchuria.

Dr. Oscar Teague, Silver Medal, for services as Dr. Strong's assistant in the above work.

Col. Wm. C. Rivers, U. S. A., Gold Medal, in recognition of his services under the Philippine Red Cross Board, in the relief operations after the eruption of the Taal Volcano in the Philippines.

NATIONAL GUARD PROTECTS THE RED CROSS.

Adjutant General E. H. Phelps, of Nebraska, is entitled to the gratitude of all members and friends of the American Red Cross because of his

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efforts to discourage the illegal use of the name and emblem of the Red Cross. In a general order to the Nebraska National Guard, of which he is the head, General Phelps quotes from the Federal charter of the Red Cross the section which prohibits the use of the name and emblem by private persons or organizations, and calls upon all officers and members of the National Guard to strictly obey the law and also to discourage all others from violating it by all practicable means.

The Central Committee of the American Red Cross believes that similar action by the adjutant generals of all States would be of very great assistance in preserving the sacred character of the Red Cross and would save embarrassment to many persons who perhaps may violate the law in ignorance of the severe penalties provided for such violation.

RIVER CONSERVANCY IN CHINA.

Mr. C. D. Jameson, the American Red Cross Engineer, has sent a number of most interesting reports in regard to his work in China in the study of the problems of river conservancy there. The printing of the many annual reports in this BULLETIN necessitates the postponement of Mr. Jameson's accounts until a later issue.

THE PHILIPPINE RED CROSS BOARD.

Governor General Forbes writes from Manila, September 21, 1911: "I am pleased that the report of our relief work in the matter of the Taal Volcano disaster was deemed by your directors worthy to place in your BULLETIN. I hope we shall not have occasion to make similar interesting reports again.

We have a considerable balance left and the Red Cross Board is ready to meet and assist wherever it is believed it can properly do so.

Not long ago a very terrible hurricane swept over the Islands and the Weather Bureau reported that there would probably be famine in several provinces. The wires being down, one of the companies largely interested in these provinces shipped a steamer loaded with rice up to that section. I instantly, without calling the Board together, put in several thousand dollars worth of rice to go up, believing that the Board would approve the expenditure of at least part of the money in case it were found later that suffering was likely to occur. As a matter of fact we found that the storm had proved less destructive than was feared and the rice, instead of being distributed free, was sold at cost, which prevented tradespeople running the price up because of the amount of destruction which did occur and at the same time did not have the effect of pauperizing the people. In this way, without cost either to the Red Cross or the government, we were able to assist the situation."

BEYROUT CHAPTER.

Kessab, Syria, Nov. 15, 1911.

Having the honor to be a member of the Beyrout Branch of the American Red Cross Society, organized by the Consul General, Ravndal, after the Armenian massacres of 1909, I thought it to be my duty to give to those about me as much information as possible concerning the principles and scope of the work of this organization.

The people of Kessab and the surrounding villages, grateful for the timely assistance rendered by the American Red Cross through Consul Ravndal

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and his co-workers in their time of dire need, are eager to know all they can of the history and principles of the society which stood by them so nobly in their time of disaster. I have also thought it well as far as I was able to get our people to accept and carry into effect as many of the principles of the society as was possible. We have organized no separate society in Kessab, but in two societies already organized have accepted the Red Cross work as a part of our work and have done all we could to alleviate and prevent suffering, regarding neither race nor creed.

I beg leave to submit the following report of what has been done:

The societies which have undertaken this work are two, one composed of about 50 young men, and the second, 30 young women, first begun as a "self-improvement club" of which I have the honor to be Chairman and leader.

The work done along Red Cross lines by these two societies I wish to report separately, taking first that of the young men.

They have a membership of about 50 and have done the following work along Red Cross lines since the massacres. They distributed nearly all the relief goods sent to outside villages.

Contributed five Turkish pounds ($22.00) as a fund to be used to secure medicine and supplies for sick ones in the Antioch villages who could not otherwise be helped. This fund was used for doctors' fees, clothing, bedding and medicine. In Kessab they have the expense of caring for two young men through long illness, and sent another to the hospital in Latakia for treatment which could not be given in Kessab. They put out a fire at a considerable risk, which had it not been checked just when it was would have destroyed many houses and rendered many families homeless. We have no fire companies in Kessab and little water. They also collected money for the family left homeless and all joined together and soon rebuilt their burned house. They are now making a fountain which when completed will bring the water nearer the village and will keep it cleaner and purer, thus helping to prevent disease for all the people and sparing the women and girls the need of the long weary climb they must take for water for household use. They have done much also to furnish work for unemployed breadwinners, and to encourage the young boys and young men to learn trades, and they and I together have tried to get those who learned established in their work.

The young women have visited and cared for the sick, supplied poor and widows with clothing, supported two teachers in kindergartens, paid one Turkish pound toward the formation that is being made, and, uniting with the young men's society, have arranged to have the village streets thoroughly cleaned. Many talks have been given in regard to proper sanitary arrangements. One of our number has gone for a course of training in nursing. When she has completed her work we hope to have a first aid corps. We are also collecting an emergency fund. It is not much but it is a beginning, and I hope as time goes on we may be able to do more in this line.

The condition of Kessab and the region can scarcely be described. It is now more than two years since the massacre. They have lived, but that is all. They are weighed down with debts that they never can hope to pay. Their houses are unfinished and bare. Their health is slowly succumbing to the long strain and the nervous shock of the massacres and the fear that they are living in daily that it may happen again (it is not an impossibility either.) There is no work, no security, no certainty. It is a critical and pitiful situation, and one wonders what the outcome will be. There is poverty and suffering in Turkey everywhere, but none like this plundered, massacred region.

EFFIE M. CHAMBERS.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER.

The District of Columbia Chapter has been more actively engaged the past year than heretofore in operating the Red Cross Day Camp and establishing and maintaining public First Aid Stations.

The only special work done during the year was in response to the appeal issued by the National Society, in February, for help for the sufferers from the famine in China.

The District of Columbia Chapter issued an appeal in the daily papers and established headquarters for the receiving of supplies in an unoccupied bank building; these headquarters were maintained for three days and supplies and money rapidly came in, so that a car load of flour, rice, cereals, sugar, clothing

OLD PIERCE MILL, ROCK CREEK PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C, WHERE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RED CROSS HAS ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINS AN EFFICIENT FIRST AID STATION.

and hospital supplies was sent to Seattle, to be forwarded to China; $1,500 in money was also received.

The Day Camp was opened April 1st and continued open until November 15th; 71 patients were admitted, 52 of whom were children.

A nurse, teacher, cook and helper are employed for the camp; the doctor gives his services free. During the past season, 3,600 hot dinners and over 8,000 lunches were given to the patients, 2,400 dozen eggs, 850 gallons of milk used, and 10,000 car tickets distributed to take the patients to and from the Camp.

Most of the children who were at the camp this year were improved enough, when the camp closed, to return to school. A teacher is employed at the camp so that the children will not fall back in their studies, while they remain there the two months after the public schools open.

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The other regular work, the Public First Aid Stations, is now in its third year, although not actively started until last year.

The first station was established in the old Pierce Mill in Rock Creek Park; this year there were a number of persons given treatment there.

In the General Land Office, the First Aid Station was used a number of times.

At the Census Bureau the Chapter has three stations in different buildings; these are particularaly busy stations, as will be shown by the fact that from November 1, 1910 to November 15, 1911, 2,237 persons were given treatment in them.

In the latter part of September, a much needed First Aid Station was opened in the Treasury Department, and up to the present time, 50 persons have received treatment there.

In both the Census and the Treasury First-Aid Stations, a matron is on duty each day from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

In November a medicine cabinet containing First Aid medicines and supplies was placed in the Southern Railway Station at 7th and C Streets S. W.

In response to a request from the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, a First Aid Station will be established in the public comfort building in Potomac Park as soon as it is erected.

The First Aid Station in the Jail is used frequently.

The District of Columbia Chapter also helps the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society by paying one-half of the salary each month of a nurse, $37.50, and the entire salary of the nurse who is employed at the Day Camp.

During the year 24 annual members, 4 sustaining members, and 108 nurses have been enrolled.

From the sale of the Christmas seals in December over $2,700 was realized.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In the annual statement of the Argentine Red Cross to the General Assembly the society reports that during the floods that devastated the lower portions of Buenos Aires it rendered assistance to the sufferers. It is estimated that 5,000 persons were aided. The society took part in the International Exposition on Hygiene and received a gold medal for its exhibit. Taxes on the building owned by the society are remitted by the government. We are glad to learn that the Argentine Red Cross intends to send delegates to the Ninth International Red Cross Conference to be held next May at Washington.

AUSTRIA.

On the occasion of the eightieth birthday of the Emperor the Countess Helene Mier presented to the Austrian Red Cross 332,000 Krone to be called "The Emperor Francis Joseph Jubilee Endowment." Since January, 1880, the society has received a total of 34,000,000 Krone. The report for 1910 shows the work of the society during the cholera epidemic in several localities, and after floods in various places. By ministerial decree the railroads transport free of expense sick or injured to distant hospitals on recommendation of the Red Cross.

BAVARIA.

The Bavarian Red Cross report tells of aid given to the victims of a serious fire in May and of the work done by the relief columns during the

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floods of last June. The Regent in recognition of their activity presented to their funds 5,000 marks.

DENMARK.

Arrangements have been made by the Danish Red Cross for special night calls from midnight until six in the morning for emergency cases. It has also established ambulance service at the various fire engine stations in Copenhagen.

FRANCE.

For the aid of the flood victims the French Red Cross received a total of 4,140,000 francs. The society has now 59 dispensary schools for the training of women in the care of the sick and wounded. A special legacy of 20,000 francs has lately been received for the benefit of the sick and wounded army veterans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At the time of the National Exposition at Glasgow the Scotch Section of the Red Cross organized an interesting exhibition consisting of a field hospital with its equipment, First Aid packages, hammocks and tables for hospital ships, etc.

ITALY.

During the celebration of the fiftieth year of Italy's unity in 1910 the President of the Italian Red Cross in his report on this society emphasizes the power of the humanitarian principle of neutrality and aid to the wounded, which, uncertain, disputed and without force at the beginning, has now become an international agreement having everywhere the force of law.

At the Exposition of Turin an Emergency Relief Station was established by the Red Cross, and four stations at the Exposition of Rome.

During the cholera epidemic in the province of Bari the society sent a trained personnel and tents, beds, linen and hospital supplies. The government gave free use of the telegraph and free transportation by the railroad for this relief work. Later in Sicily, at Naples and in the neighborhood of Rome, relief for this purpose was also provided. The suppression of the epidemic was largely due to the efforts of the Red Cross and the devoted service of 100 of its physicians and 518 assistants.

The Italian government has appointed a special commission to study the question of the abuse of the Red Cross insignia.

Through a provision peculiar to the Italian Red Cross, the soldiers of Italy who are sick or wounded in the Tripoli campaign will be amply provided for. The Italian branch of the society has a fund of $1,700,000 in its reserve, set apart especially and solely for use in times of war. This fund is jealously guarded against drafts in time of peace, no matter how worthy the object, even in case of such a disaster as the Messina earthquake.

JAPAN.

(*Translation.*)

I have the honor to inform you that of the 10,025 yen, 6 sen, which was so generously sent by you as an expression of your deep sympathy with the sufferers in the great flood of last autumn, the sum of 830 yen was received

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through the Department of Home Affairs for use in this Prefecture. This amount, in accordance with your wishes, has been gradually expended for the relief of sufferers in this Prefecture with the result that many have not only been able to escape the rigors of winter but have also been greatly assisted in starting anew their industries. On their behalf I have the honor to send this expression of their deepest appreciation.

S. TERADA,
Governor of Miayagi Prefecture.

To The American Red Cross Society,
September 12, 1911.

SPAIN.

Decorations are conferred by the Spanish Red Cross with royal sanction for meritorious service in Red Cross work. The officers of the Army and Navy, diplomatic and consular agents, etc., are permitted to receive and wear such decorations.

PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA AND SWEDEN.

These countries have recently ratified the Treaty of Geneva of 1906.

TURKEY.

The statutes of the Red Crescent of Turkey have been received. Although the Red Cross has no religious meaning in its use as an emblem, the old Mussulman prejudice against the cross still exists, and for this reason the Turkish government has considered it expedient to name its relief society The Red Crescent. Because of existing conditions, this has been accepted by the other governments. At the same time the Turkish government having signed the Treaty of Geneva agrees to stand by all of its tenets and to recognize the Red Cross insignia.

At the General Assembly of the Red Crescent held on April 22, 1911, His Highness, the Grand Vizier, presided and made an eloquent address. The society is now under the high patronage of H. I. M. The Sultan and S. I. H. Youssouf Izzeddine Eppendi, the heir presumptive, has accepted the honorary presidency.

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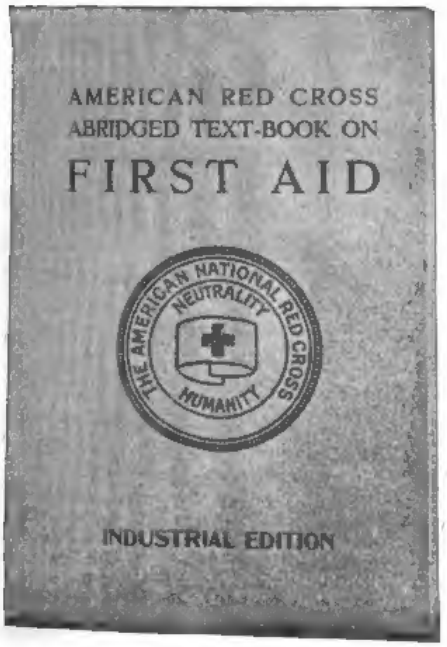

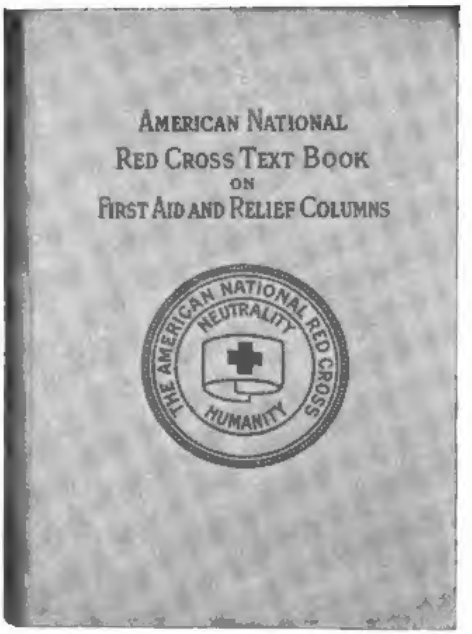

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Such material as has been used or expended from the various cabinets or outfits listed herein, or to be issued by the Red Cross, can be replaced by ordering same from the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Prices quoted on application, pending the issuance of complete catalogue and price list.

Notice

The First Aid Department has in preparation a First Aid Text Book for Police and Fire Departments and a manual for rural homes.

The following outfits are also being assembled and will be shortly placed on the market:

Gymnasium First Aid Cabinet.

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Automobile First Aid Case.

Those interested in these matters are invited to correspond with the First Aid Department.

All orders and correspondence should be directed to the First Aid Department, American Red Cross, 715 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

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